FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

VOL. XXXVII.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, MONDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1853. [NO. 1899.]

COMMON SCHOOLS.

EXCELLENCY DAVID S. REID—

I now proceed to point out what I consider errors in our commencement of Common School system of the State. And the prominent among these was the opinion, generally entertained, that the Common Schools were *charity* schools, intended solely for the relief of what is called "the common people." Many very well meaning people, anxious for the diffusion of knowledge, acted on this idea, and they found, to the credit of our State, that such good intentions coming in such a shape were not appreciated. *Because the common people* Many are unwilling to admit that they are ignorant, till more complain of their poverty. But among a population strongly imbued with Republican feelings, none but the actually destitute were willing to answer to the appellation of *common*, as implying inferiority in claims to respectability, moral worth and political privilege.

And if we send to the Common Schools, the people, we admit this reproach of inferiority on ourselves and on our children; we help to cast our offspring into the fold where they are marked off from the aristocracy of the country, and receive a mark that is to distinguish them as *common*, inferior people.

With such notions prevailing as to the meaning of Common Schools, and as to their object, the failure of such a System would be a source of gratification to the true republicans; it would indicate a feeling of self-respect essential to the existence of a government professing to be for the people, by the people, and for the people. Intelligence in a free State is a popular power, independent, self-reliant and virtuous. Auxiliary to this, is the general diffusion of knowledge among all classes.

While we are fit for freedom we are unprepared for any system of education or religion that would build up a wall between the different classes of the community; that goes on the assumption that the different social ranks are to be perpetuated in their accidental position, the very meaning the object of all just systems of education, and partly so of the religion of Jesus.

The word *common* then, and the notions it implied, were a stumbling block to us at first, and are near being the cause of a total shipwreck; and to this day there are many sections where this "rock of offence" is still doing mischief. Before we can have a perfect system of Common Schools, this obnoxious notion must be utterly eradicated; and we must understand by Common Schools, *the schools of the country, the schools*, the great Common University of the State; the word *common* denoting that it is for all, open to all, and the place where common or ordinary education is to be obtained.

The word common is partly used in a way totally the opposite of that at first put upon it, and still understood in some places; it implies that they are *not* the schools of a particular class, despite the fact that they are *primary* in their character, and intended for the instruction of all, to be prepared to enter establishments founded for the improvement of pupils in particular sciences, or in the higher branches of an education. If this were understood and appreciated, what a different report would our Common Schools present! Our wealthy and intelligent classes would not be giving their time and advice in vain; they would be giving it to a worthy and important, their time and services, to our schools, and setting examples which would be more highly appreciated than friendly advice counsel.

Instead of sending their own children to school, and appreciating the importance of good schools and good information, *they would see to it that the schools were well managed*; they would act as committeemen, keep a watchful eye on the schools, and take a more practical interest in the welfare of the system.

Can we marvel that many of our intelligent people, how much they feel to send to schools so badly managed? Can we wonder at this universal question by the people, *Cui bono* will the school be under the control, as long as those who best understand the importance of good education refuse to take an active part in their management?

The State annually disbursers a thousand dollars to each district for education purposes. Suppose you act on the supposition that it is intended only for the benefit of the poor, and those opposed to learning, and leave the entire direction of the funds to them; will we have better Common Schools? Will mere money make a change? I give up the point. Any understanding to the foolish, and want of discretion to those who denounce all education as useless and dangerous? Will it engage men how to select good teachers? Will it elevate the standard of teachers, the selection still being left to those who sign their names with a cross? Suppose the salary of the President of the United States was increased to a million of dollars, would it cause the people to make a wiser choice for the Chief Magistrate than they have ever done before? The character of the candidates for any particular place will always depend on the character of the tribunal which is to make the choice—the splendors of the office, the greatness of the salary, the voters being attracted, only enlisting in the contest for the time, by the greater amount of bad passions or evil interests.

Excuse me, my intelligent friend. I speak to the educated and the friends of education when we expect the State to advance to us the funds, if we have placed in the earth the talent lent? Ought we not to "put it out to the usurer," and make it yield its full return before we can reasonably ask to be entrusted with greater responsibilities?

I tell you again, some people *will* be perpetually meet our efforts to do them good with opposition and reproaches. Why do they do it? Because they often misunderstand you; and perhaps in all kindness, to suggest to you, to go back to the time if you considered these *your* schools—your children, act as committee men, and let every part of those interested in Common Schools, and if you act justly and discreetly, you will have things your own way. I know of districts where the committeemen have left the entire control of the school in each case to one man—he guaranteeing a school and a teacher for a certain length of time each year. Each gentleman so situated contributes to the public fund a certain amount which, according to previous calculation, is less than the sum it would cost him to educate his children in the old way; and thus he has the satisfaction of having his children instructed at home, saves his money, and benefits the whole school district in which he lives.

I have been to aid in getting up *one* school of this kind in each county in the State, to act as an example for other districts; and I am gratified to be able to state that I have been very successful in several instances. The first person to whom I made the proposition was to the Chairman of a new county. I asked him to select for me a district containing one, two or three persons of means, and having children to educate; and in form him that I wished to make this proposition, viz: If there should be several persons, each with one or more children to have instructed, I wanted each one to calculate the cost of educating these children at boarding schools; then to agree to contribute just *half* that amount to the Free School, on condition the committee would allow them to select a teacher, manage the school, &c., &c., they guaranteeing equal benefits in the school to all the children of the district.

It happened that the Chairman in question had the responsibility of educating several young ladies—and he had been casting about for the most economical plan. Being a practical man, and not one of those disposed, to use a vulgar phrase, to bite off his nose to spite his face, he readily saw the advantages of the plan, and immediately made a proposition to the committee of his district. They gave him the control of the $75 coming to the district—to this he added $75 more, and for the $150, and board, (which he was to furnish,) he got the promise of a good female teacher, understanding Music, Drawing, &c., &c., for eight months in the year. By this operation he will save from $75 to $100 per annum; and while he is saving this, instead of abusing the Common School, because he furnishes, for the benefit of others, half the funds, he is grateful to it for opening a way by which his school expenses are diminished one-third at least, and those whom he has the care of instructing are kept away from the temptations of a distant boarding school.

Another gentleman, in an extreme eastern county, to whom I wrote on this subject, had anticipated me; and as I was afterwards at his house, I found that he had gone over precisely the ground which had occupied my thoughts, and was in the practical enjoyment of the conclusion at which I had arrived. The public fund for his district amounted annually to $100; and to this he added $200, never asking any one else to contribute, and boarding free the teacher. In return he was allowed to select the teacher; and he had with him a very competent young man, teaching ten months in the year. The gentleman in question had a number of small boys to educate and but for the Free School system he would have had to pay $300 instead of $200 to get a teacher at home, or to have expended some $400 in the neighboring village, with his children exposed to injurious influences on every side.

Now, suppose that in every district where there are one, two or more families of means, desiring to educate their children well, this plan were pursued, what would be the result? And in this connection I wish it to be distinctly understood that I desire no one to contribute as much as it would cost him to educate his children in any other way.

Now, if the intelligent portion of the community would pursue this plan, or if they would only send their children to the Common School and take an active part in their management, the Schools themselves would be greatly improved, and the spirit of education would speed into that class who now refuse to send to any School. But my time will not permit me to pursue this branch of my subject farther, except to make a few remarks concerning the idea of charity associated with the Common Schools. They are precisely such a charity as the University—founded on exactly the same principle. If there were no Colleges or Universities, it would cost a gentleman from $2,000 to $25,000 to educate one son in the manner in which he can be educated at Chapel Hill. He would have to employ, at an annual salary of $1,000 to $1,500, a Professor of Mathematics, a Professor of Languages, a Professor of Chemistry, Philosophy, &c., a Professor of Political Economy, &c., and a Professor of Belle-Lettres, &c.; then he would have to expend from $5,000 to $20,000 for chemical and philosophical apparatus, Libraries, &c., &c. In view of these difficulties the University was founded at the joint expense of all the people, and for the same reasons funds are raised, in various ways, for other Colleges; and with these funds buildings are erected, books and apparatus purchased, and an annual income secured to pay part at least of the salaries of the Professors, and of the current expenses of the institution. After this much has been done by the public, the cost of a collegiate education to each student is diminished at least one hundred fold; and this is exactly the way in which our Common Schools operate. A common fund is provided at the joint expense of all, and in those counties which lay taxes for School purposes each one pays according to his means.

In short, the Common School systems of the United States are founded on this one great or important idea, to-wit: That by throwing the burden of education on the whole community as a public tax, the cost to each individual, except to the very rich, is vastly diminished, and the chances of universal intelligence greatly enhanced.

On the same principle governments are established and the people taxed for their support, and he would be universally considered as a fool or a knave who would contend that only those having immediate business with government or in the courts should contribute any thing towards the expenses of an efficient administration of justice.

A government or a judiciary, supported by the voluntary subscriptions of litigant parties, would be a most disastrous failure; there would be no justice, no law, and no protection.

Common Schools are a common burden, and though some pay more than others, each one, when taxes are laid, pays according to his ability. This part of their duty towards the maintenance of Common Schools, in North Carolina, I am proud to say, the rich have generally most cheerfully discharged; greatly to their honor, they are willing to pay freely and largely, and ask only that the money be well applied. I say to them in return, invest your money in this as in a matter in which you are personally interested—look after its application yourselves, and send your children to the Schools, so supported, and many causes of complaint will soon disappear. Contribute your money as to an *investment in which you are a stockholder, and look after the dividends*; and no longer consider that you are giving to a charity, and are actuated merely by benevolent motives.

You have a direct personal interest in the success of the Common Schools—so feel and act accordingly, and you will see a change in the whole aspect of things.

Having devoted this letter to the more wealthy and intelligent classes, and having addressed them in very plain language, I shall, in my next, take a similar liberty with the people at large, of all classes. I wish not to offend, and to do full justice to the motives of all; but I feel that I ought to speak plainly and to touch the points which need probing. Having to write at odd intervals, when wearied with travel, my style is more blunt than I could desire it to be; but my great purpose is, not to make a display of ingenious argument or of elegant composition, but to convey *ideas*, or at least to provoke or excite ideas among the people.

If I seem to speak harshly, let it be remembered that I aim at the welfare of all—desiring to see the blessings of education and freedom secured to the poor and rich—the former started on an upward career of respectability, honor and happiness; and the latter not only secured in the enjoyment of their means, but made more wealthy, and more happy by having their lots cast among a people universally moral, intelligent, independent and prosperous. With great respect,

C. H. WILEY.

Murphy, Cherokee, N. C., Sept. 27, 1853.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 20, 1853.

THE STATE FAIR.

LETTERS FROM THE SENIOR EDITOR.

RALEIGH, Oct. 18, 1853.

I arrived here this afternoon, and find the city full to overflowing of people from all parts of the State, male and female, in all sorts of equipages, in carriages, on horseback, and on foot too, I suppose, from the numbers I see and hear of. I am rejoiced beyond measure to find that the first North Carolina State Fair has not been a failure, but that it has inspired an interest far beyond what was hoped for; has brought together more people than were ever seen here except perhaps at the great Whig Convention in the Harrison Campaign of 1840; and has collected more specimens of the industry of the State than were ever seen together before, and more than any North Carolinian had ever heard of the existence of. This I found to be the universal feeling here, and a hasty glance within the spacious enclosure satisfies me that there is reason for it.

I had but a very short time to spend at the Fair this afternoon; but to-morrow I hope to devote mainly to it. I was glad to see even in my short survey a number of things from the Cape Fear section, and to meet many familiar faces from that and other sections.

In haste for the mail.

RALEIGH, Oct. 19, 1853.

The more I see and hear of the State Fair, the more I am rejoiced at its complete success, the more proud I am of the good old State, and of her noble sons and lovely daughters, who have aroused themselves, cast the poppy from their brows, and fairly entered upon the race for wealth and greatness. She has ever possessed the elements of power, but it is only lately that *they* have resolved to employ them to make her powerful. I think, I feel sure, that they are fully aroused now. The Exhibition now made—the interest taken in it by the thousands who have flocked hither, all more or less fearful that it would be a failure—assure me that the way is now clear. North Carolinians, those who are here at least, feel now that they need not fail in such an effort. And why should they in any? They need not, and will not. I hear of those who are already casting about for objects to exhibit at the *next* State Fair, a year hence. I have no doubt that there will be five times as many articles exhibited, and a great increase in the number of spectators.

Some idea may be formed of the number of people on the ground from the fact that upwards of *two thousand dollars* were received yesterday, for admissions at the gate, and for new admissions to the membership of the Society. To-day there is a much larger number on the Fair Ground, notwithstanding numbers, satisfied with one day, left the city last night and this morning.

I have spent the day on the ground, which, let me say, is admirably arranged, to the great credit of the committee who had it in charge. I regret that I cannot name them. When I state that they have erected a high and substantial board fence around sixteen acres of ground, about half a mile East of the Capitol, that they have put up six or eight buildings, for the exhibition of all sorts of domestic manufactures, and commodious stables for probably five hundred horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, it will be admitted that they deserve credit for energy, industry, and a self-sacrificing public spirit. And all this has been done within the last six weeks.

In my rambles to-day, I have not seen perhaps more than half of the articles on exhibition. The first person I met with on entering the gate was our townsman, Mr. David Gee, with a number of his Hats, of Fayetteville manufacture. In other parts I found Pier & Branin's handsome Buggy, David Murphy's Paper, A. Alden's Cochin China Chickens, to which the public voice awards a prize. I did not see any of the Cotton manufactures of our town.

Among the Carriages is a most superb one, manufactured by Bobbett and Winetree, of Louisburg and Warrenton. This is a more showy vehicle than any made in our place, but I much doubt if any made in the State excel ours in all essential qualities. A Phaeton, made by H. T. Clawson, of Franklinton, price $600.—very handsome.

Harness, by J. J. Conoly, Wilmington, and C. W. Hutchings, Raleigh, very beautiful.

Very superior saddles, by Mr. Hutchings.

Various articles made by Stafford, Clarke & Dixon, Alamance county, among which were a Threshing Machine and Straw Cutter, both working admirably. It is mentioned of this establishment, that not only are the proprietors and the workmen North Carolinians, but North Carolinians who never worked out of the State.

Near these, were a first rate Cotton Gin and a Straw Cutter, from Columbus, Geo. And another Cotton Gin from Connecticut with various farming implements from Baltimore and Norfolk. But nearly every thing I saw was made in the State.

Of Cattle, there were about 75, and among them some of the finest specimens I ever saw. Dr. Holt's 22 Devons, full blooded, are decidedly the most beautiful. Most of them are small Heifers, but their form and color are perfect. A large Bull, (named Henry Clay,) owned by A. J. Leach of Johnston, (bred by Seth Jones of Wake,) is a noble animal, superior to any thing on the ground. He weighs 2200 lbs. Among the exhibitors of cattle, are Seth Jones, Alpheus Jones, and Sylvester Smith, of Wake; W. S. Battle of Edgecombe, D. McDaniel of Nash; Dr. Holt of Lexington, and A. J. Leach of Johnston.

The showing of Horses did not appear to me to be equal to other matters, though Paul C. Cameron Esq. of Orange, and Thos. C. Smith Esq. of Bladen, had some fine brood mares.

One of the most remarkable animals I ever saw is a Mule from Georgia, 19½ hands high (6¼ feet I believe.) It is full of life and as active as a horse. It is separately exhibited at 25 cents, and has crowds of visiters. The owner will undoubtedly reap a rich harvest. It is said he has been offered $10,000 for him.

One of the most valuable agricultural implements on the ground, as I am led to believe, (for I know but little of such things, unfortunately,) is a Wheat Fan, made in Guilford county, by H. B. Dresler, (whose Post Office is Greensborough.) The maker assured me that it will clean 60 bushels of wheat per hour. Its operation is simple and easy, and it costs only $35.

I must stop for the mail.

The Floral Hall, in which are many articles of ladies workmanship, I did not get into to-day, owing to the floor giving way. I hope to see it to-morrow.

THE DEEP RIVER COAL.—"The elements of Geology with an outline of the Geology of North Carolina," prepared by Dr. Mitchell for the use of the students of the University and published in 1842, contains a notice of the coal deposites on Deep River which we do not remember to have seen published. Dr. Mitchell says:

"A seam of bituminous coal has been known to exist at the Gulph, on the north side of Deep river in Chatham county, for upwards of sixty years, but after having been opened, and used, for some time, it was abandoned, and altogether neglected till within four or five years past, when it was opened anew, and the coal is now used in preference to charcoal, in the black-smiths' shops in the neighbourhood of the mine. Two or three years since a bed of Anthracite coal was discovered on the lands of Messrs. Farish and Clegg, four miles lower down the river, and within the present year, another has been opened on the lands of George Wilcox, about eight miles above. This last, at the point where it was discovered, is highly charged with iron pyrites as to be unfit to be employed in working iron, but a little exploration might bring to light coal of a better quality. At the other bed it appears to be good. Through nearly the whole of the northern side of this formation, in the counties of Chatham, Moore, and Montgomery, a distance of 50 miles, the black shales which appear at the surface render it probable that coal may be discovered, and although in a thinly settled country, that is covered with forests, *and coals from which can have no immediate commercial value, it is pleasant to know that we have resources to which we may turn, when those upon which we have hitherto depended shall fail.*"

Those who have read Dr. Mitchell's late essays upon the coal deposits and the propriety of building a railroad to Deep River may be interested in the above extract.

We confess that we are unable to discover any cause for "pleasure" in knowing that we have "resources to which we may turn," if we render ourselves "ridiculous" by turning to them. We are equally unable to compute the value to the state of those "resources" which will not justify the construction of a rail road fifty miles in length, and which without that rail road, have *no* "commercial value."

P. S. Yesterday's Register, received at a late hour this morning, contains a tart reply from Dr. Mitchell to Prof. Emmons' Letter published in our last.

Dr. Mitchell says that the extracts from his letter upon which Prof. Emmons' article was founded are *"false quotations."* He objects to Dr. Emmons' *"conjectures"* as to the quantity of coal, and calls for proof. As requisite to the public good, he suggests:

1. That an accurate map be made of the whole country supposed to contain coal, which may be lithographed, so that each landholder there shall have a copy. Deep river, with particular reference to the openings exibiting coal, upon its banks, would be the principal object, and next to this, Buffaloe, Pocket, and Governor's creeks, and the great roads.

2. With this map in hand, endeavors should be made to trace the out-crop, which is not known to be continuous, and which may turn out to be very different from all the representations that have been made of it. There are some ugly and suspicious looking intervals in which no mineral has hitherto been found.

3. By a careful comparison of the angles of inclination, or dip, obtained at different points, (Dr. Emmons' numbers as given in the report leave us in most uncomfortable darkness on this whole subject;) and boring to the seam in a few places, we should know what to depend upon.

DIVIDEND.—The Directors of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company have declared a dividend of 4 per cent for the last six months, and have ordered a payment of $35,000 to the Literary Board on account of the principal of their debt.

Twelve shares of the Capital Stock of the Company were sold on Tuesday last for $94.37½.

MARRIED,

On the 11th inst., by Rev. John A. McMannen, Mr EDWIN M. HOLT, of Alamance, and Miss MARY L., daughter of Harrison Parker, Esq., of Orange.

DIED,

At the residence of Mr. Saml Mims in this vicinity, on Monday night the 17th inst., Mrs. FRANCES H., aged 25 years, wife of Mr. Jackson Johnson of this place, and only daughter of the late Joshua Mims of Columbus county, N. C.

In Sampson county, on the 8th inst., MARY E., daughter of H. J. and Penelope C. Hobbs, in the sixth year of her age.

In Raleigh, on the 20th ult., MARY GORMAN, infant daughter of Peyton P. and Priscilla A. Williams.

At Edgeway, on Monday, Oct. 10th, of Croup, MARY LOUISA, youngest child of J. DeBerniere and M. Hooper, aged two years and nearly three months.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 15.—Str. Gov. Graham, with boat Gen'l McRae in tow, of the Cape Fear Co. with freight for P. R. & D. C. Hardin, W. P. Lindsay, Crumpler, York & Hamlin, J. W. Lindsay, Dillon & Johnson, Rankin & McLean, Lash & Moore, W. M. Moore, E. H. & C. L. Banner, D. W. Dalton, W. A. Lash, J. Cowles, C. W. Andrews, J. A. Worth, J. W. Thomas, J. W. Brower, J. R. McLean, R. D. Golding, G. W. Lee, A. Johnson & co., B. Julian, C. Stanber, Stanly & Murrow, J. G. Smith, A. Arrinburg, H. L. Myrover & co., Marshall & Parker, J. W. Powers & co., Worth & Elliott, J. J. Jackson, J. W. Shive, G. W. Williams & co., Stoker, Kirk & co., G. C. Mendenhall, P. M. Tillotson, J. R. & J. Sloan, W. B. Jordan, C. N. McAdoo, W. C. Porter, Horney & Hedgecock, A. S. Pitts, Gardner & co., J. Brower, S. J. Piggott, Worth & Burgess, Jenkins, Roberts & co., A. Lomax, Chambers & Chambers, Lehman & Butner, A. Weatherly, W. Weatherly, Tyson, Kelly & co., Smith, Clark & Swain, T. Graham, P. C. Saunders, D. Murphy, Lehman, Butner & Lehman, J. J. Leach, Ramsey & Pee, M. Brown & son, Gray & Saunders, J. E. Scott, G. W. Walker, Memory & Murkhead, A. A. McKethan, Mrs. E. Walton, Stedman & Horne.

Oct. 17.—Str. Southerner, with boat Gov. Graham in tow, of the Frank and Jerry Line, with freight for T. J. Boner & Clinard, Hunt & Ashberton, Boner & Crist, E. A. Vogler & co, Smith, Bryan & co, W. N. Tillinghast & co, W. J. McConnell, B. Julien, E. Wilkings, J. H. Hall, J. Kyle, Beaver Creek co, Hall & Sackett, D. H. Holland, N. Sikes, S. J. Hinshaw, A. A. McKethan, G. H. Lee, J. W. Thomas, Stedman & Horne, R. S. Long, J. F. Covington, R. D. Golding, L. H. Webb, Jenkins, Roberts & co, H. L. Myrover & co, W. B. Jordan, D. Murphy, W. A. Lash, P. R. & D. C. Harden, Mr. Honden, W. M. Moore, Murchison, Reid & co, S. W. Tillinghast & co, H. LeBord, Barnhardt & Sullivan, Mrs. E. Walton, Rowan Factory, Willkings & co, Deep River Mining & Smithing co, T. J. Patrick, W. J. Brower, Willkings & co, T. R. Underwood, Prather & Smith, Memory & Burkhead, Martin & Center, W. F. Moore, Rankin & McLean, Wath Bingee, J. R. McLean, J. L. Nixon, D. C. McIntyre, D. & W. McLaurin, Murphy, McRorie & co, W. Draughon, J. H. & J. Martine, J. W. Pinus & co, J. Sampson, J. Cowles, W. J. Parker, J. A. T. Waddill, S. Loyd, J. Baker, G. W. Williams, Worth & Elliott.

Oct. 19.—Str. Fanny Lutterloh, of Lutterloh's Line, with goods for J. W. Powers & Co, J. G. Cook, Hall & Sackett, Troy & Marsh, J. O. Eaon, J. & T. Waddill, P. P. Johnson, T. J. Johnson, H. & E. J. Lilly, C. & C. Cain, H. A. London & Co, S. W. Tillinghast & Co, E. Rose, E. L. & J. A. Pemberton, A. J. O'Hanlon, D. & W. McLaurin, W. F. Watt & Co, C. T. Haigh, Ray & Pearce, Stedman & Horne.

OFF FOR TEXAS.

THE SUBSCRIBER having determined to remove to Texas, offers for sale 3000 acres of land lying in Robeson county, four miles west of Cape Fear River, where produce can be sent to market any season of the year; there is a part of the land boxed, and cannot be surpassed by any in the State for Turpentine; also, there is as fine mill timber as any to be found in the State.

There is now in operation on the above land a Steam Saw Mill, which cannot be surpassed by any perpendicular Saw for making an abundance of good lumber, and is offered for sale with the above land.

Any person wishing to purchase would do well to call soon, as there will be a bargain to be had. For information, address

Mrs. SARAH WRIGHT, Gray's Creek,
D. M. BUIE, Fayetteville.

Aug. 8, 1853. 17-3m

New Enterprise at the South.

THE Proprietors of the South Union Woollen Mills make the following proposition to Southern planters, viz: Send your Wool to the above named Mills, in the condition in which it is sent to be made into rolls, picked, washed and oiled, and you can have it manufactured into good heavy Kerseys for 12½ cents per yard—the proprietors furnishing the warp. Having entered upon this enterprise, the proprietors are determined to succeed; and they know they will, if you will but give them your patronage. They make no factious appeal to sectional prejudice: they only say, try us, planters of the South. Wool carded into rolls at the above Mills with great despatch. A quantity of thick heavy Woollen Kerseys kept constantly on hand for sale. The above Mills are situated 9½ miles North-East of Rockingham, Richmond Co., N. C.

STEELE & SHORTRIDGE.

June 4, 1853. 200*

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned have this day formed a Copartnership under the name and style of firm of

G. W. LAWRENCE & CO.,

For the purpose of carrying on a general MERCANTILE, DISTILLING TURPENTINE AND COOPERAGE BUSINESS

At **MARY'S GARDEN**, on the East side of Cape Fear River, seven miles above Fayetteville, on the Northern Plank Road, where we have on hand and expect to receive soon, a large and well-selected stock of GOODS,—a general assortment, which we offer for sale on as reasonable terms as can be had in Fayetteville. All kinds of Country produce, *Turpentine and Cash*, will be taken in exchange for goods.

G. W. LAWRENCE.
T. R. UNDERWOOD.

Sept. 1, 1853. 25*tf

LEATHER BANDS.

THE subscriber has put up machinery for stretching, cementing and riveting Bands with copper rivets. The Bands are stretched with powerful machines, made expressly for that purpose, and the difficulty of bands stretching and ripping, under the common way of making them, is entirely removed by this process. Bands made in this way will hold their width evenly, run true, and have a uniform bearing on the drum or pully, and will give from 15 to 20 per cent. more power than those made in the ordinary way. They are made out of the best selected oak tanned Spanish Leather, and no pains will be spared to make them equal to the best Northern Bands, and will be sold as low as can be bought in New York.

CHAS. M. LINES,
Hunt's Store P. O., Guilford co., N. C.

Band Shop near Jessee Walker's Mill, Deep River. These Bands for sale by W. H. Lutterloh, Fayetteville.

January 31, 1853. 64*1y

100 ACRES.

I AM determined to sell my Plantation, and if not previously sold, I will sell to the highest bidder, on Saturday the 4th of November next, my tract of well improved LAND, containing one hundred acres, situated two miles from Floral College, immediately on the main road leading to Fayetteville.

This land is acknowledged to be the best land for the growth of cotton or grain of any kind that can be named in Robeson county, and nearly all in a high state of cultivation. My land yields annually from eight to twelve heavy bales of Cotton and about three hundred bushels of Corn, besides as many Peas, Potatoes, &c. &c. as are wanted on a small farm;—in half mile of two good Cotton Gins.

There is a comfortable log dwelling situated in a beautiful oak grove, with all necessary out buildings convenient, and an *excellent* Well of water in the yard.

Apply to me on the premises, or by letter directed to Floral College, N. C. Terms easy.

DANIEL KELLY.

Oct. 3, 1853. 36*ts

LANDS AND MILLS AT AUCTION.

THE Undersigned will, on SATURDAY the 29th day of October next, sell to the highest bidder the plantation upon which he now resides. The Dwelling House is new, large and comfortable, constructed upon the most modern style, and upon a fine elevation, surrounded by a beautiful Oak and Hickory grove; the Negro Cabins, Stables, &c., are all comparatively new, well arranged, and conveniently located. There are two hundred and fifty Acres under cultivation; its fertility and productiveness will be apparent to any one who will examine the crop now upon it. There is also upon the premises a Saw and Grist Mill and Cotton Gin, all in good condition, each having a regular and profitable custom. The location is healthy and the neighborhood is unsurpassed for industry, sobriety and intelligence. A rare opportunity is offered to parents having children to educate, as it is convenient both to Floral College, and Laurinburg High School.

Also, Two Hundred and Fifty Acres of Land one mile and a half distant, lying upon both sides of the road from Rockingham to Lumberton, known as the ROCKY FORD upon Shoebrel Creek. The stream is never failing, a large amount of money has been expended in the making of a DAM, &c. with the view of locating Mills and Manufacturing operations, no buildings however, have been erected; any person or persons wishing to engage in MANUFACTURING operations would do well to examine the location.

For further information address me at Stewartsville, or examine the premises.

Terms one half Cash upon delivery of possession, the balance upon reasonable time with interest.

DANIEL McNEILL.

Stewartsville, Richmond Co., Sept. 19, 1853. 29*ts

5580 ACRES OF LANDS AT AUCTION.

THE Undersigned having failed to sell their Lands and Mills upon the terms previously advertised, now propose to sell on THURSDAY, the 27th of October next, at the Red Banks to the highest bidder, the separate tracts or parcels, viz:

Two thousand acres lying on the East side of Lumber River and on the North and West side of the Fayetteville and Harlleesville road including the Mills, Dwelling and out houses, and *three hundred and fifty* acres of cleared land.

Twelve hundred and fifty acres on the same side of the River and on the East side of the Fayetteville and Harleesville road, including the Red Banks, proper, and *one hundred and fifty* acres of cleared land.

Four hundred acres on the same side of the River known as the Lowrie Land, which will be sold in lots of *one hundred acres each*.

Seven hundred and thirty acres on the West side of the River including *thirty-five* acres of cleared land.

All of the above Lands were particularly described in an advertisement published in this paper from the 8th of April to the 10th of May last, persons who have not had an opportunity of examining them will please refer to the said advertisement, or write to us at Gillopolis.

Terms.—One-half Cash upon delivery of possession, the balance upon reasonable time with interest.

W. McNEILL, Sr.
JOHN McNEILL.

Red Banks, Robeson Co., Sept. 19, 1853. 29*ts

IF NOT previously disposed of, I will sell at the same time and place and upon the same terms, Twelve hundred acres of heavily timbered land on the East side of Lumber River twelve miles above Lumberton.

JOHN McNEILL.

Sept. 19. 29*ts

LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale his plantation, situated on Little Shoe-heel, immediately on the Turnpike road, containing 927 acres, about 70 of which is in a good state of cultivation. A good dwelling and all necessary out-houses on the premises, together with a tract of land containing 540 acres, adjoining the above. The above land is all well timbered, and within 4 miles of Lumber river, and 3 miles from the Distillery of Bryan Smith & Co., and 5 miles of John McNeill's Distillery, and has a sufficient quantity of water to run a Distillery on the premises.

N. B. The above land will be sold to the highest bidder, on Tuesday the 25th October next. Terms made known on the day of sale.

HECTOR McNEILL.

Laurel Hill, Sept. 15, 1853. 29*ts

NOTICE.

THE undersigned will sell to the highest bidder, on the 25th of October next, Nine Hundred Acres of Land, in the county of Robeson, on the West side of Big Rockfish Creek, within five miles of the terminus of the Fayetteville and Southern Plank Road, and within seven miles of the Fayetteville and Centre Plank Road.

Said lands are heavily timbered, and their proximity to Rockfish Creek and the Plank Roads make them very valuable for Turpentine, Timber, &c.

There are about seventy-five acres cleared, which rarely ever fails to yield abundant crops. There are a few small but comfortable buildings, which have been erected during the past year.

Sale to take place on the premises. Terms, one half cash; balance, twelve months time, with interest.

Titles will be warranted.

For further information, apply to J. T. Crawley on the premises, or to Wm. McNeill at Gilopolis.

JOSIAH T. CRAWLEY
WILL. McNEILL.

Sept. 26, 1853. 32*ts

VALUABLE PLANTATION FOR SALE.

BEING determined to remove to Florida, I offer for sale my PLANTATION, situated 14 miles West of Lumberton, immediately on the Road from Lumberton to Floral College or Rockingham.

The tract of land contains five hundred and sixty acres, one hundred and twenty acres of which is in a fine state of cultivation, with good fence and new ditches. This land is as fertile and as well adapted to the culture of Corn, Peas and Cotton as any in this section of country. The woodland is well timbered, and being immediately on Lumber River, offers inducements to Turpentine, Tar and Timber getters.

The dwelling is a roomy and comfortable frame building, situated on an elevated spot in the middle of the cultivated land; with all necessary out-buildings, new and newly repaired; with the best Well of water in the yard that can be named in Robeson county. The purity of the water alone is a safe guarantee to health and happiness. Apply to me on the premises.

J. B. McNATT.

August 13, 1853. 19tf

☞ There is also within two hundred yards of the dwelling an elegant Mill Site, dam already built; and never failing stream.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

Cumberland Superior Court of Law—Spring Term, 1853.

Catharine J. Campbell *vs.* Dougald Campbell. Petition for Divorce.

IN this case, it is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer and the North Carolinian, two Newspapers printed in the Town of Fayetteville, notifying the Defendant to appear and answer, as commanded by the Subpœna, at the next Term of this Court, or the Petition will be heard ex parte, and judgment rendered accordingly.

D. G. MACRAE, Clerk.

August 13, 1853. 25:6

WANTED,

ONE HUNDRED LABORERS, white or black, to work on the Alabama and Mississippi River Rail Road. Owners of Negro fellows will find it to their interest to hire to us. We will hire for one to five years. Liberal prices will be paid, and payments quarterly if desired. The country is high and very healthy.

For further particulars, inquire of Col. Thomas Waddill, Fayetteville, or address

W. WADDILL, Jr. & CO.,
Selma, Ala.

August 22, 1853. 23*6m

THE REPLY OF COLLECTOR BRONSON TO THE LETTER OF SECRETARY GUTHRIE

NEW YORK, Monday, Oct. 17, 1853

Hon. James Guthrie,
Secretary of the Treasury:

SIR: The pressure of official business and confinement to a sick room have prevented an earlier answer to your letter of the 3d inst.

You first state, in substance, that I have been under a pledge, which has not been redeemed, to distribute the offices in my gift among different sections of the Democratic party, and then prescribe the course you expect me to pursue in future. You do not complain that my appointees are not proper persons for the places they occupy, or that they are not sound Democrats, sincerely attached to the principles of the party, and firm supporters of the National Administration. But you think I have not properly regarded all sections of the party.

When Mr. Dickinson declined the Collectorship of this port, in April last, I was asked by several friends whether I would allow my name to be mentioned to the President for the place, and answered in the negative. I thought no more of the matter until two days afterwards, when I saw in the public prints a telegraphic despatch announcing my appointment. I had two years before resigned my place as Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals, with the intention of never again accepting a public office; and, grateful as I am for this new mark of confidence, I should have declined the appointment but for the high opinion which I entertained of the President and his principles, and the assurance of friends that he earnestly desired my acceptance of the trust.

When I accepted the place I had never seen nor had any communication with the President, and of course there were no pledges between us, save such as may be implied between honorable men holding the like relation to each other. He had a right to expect that I would diligently and faithfully discharge the duties of the office, and maintain, in all proper ways, the principles which restored the Democratic party to power; and, so long as I performed that implied obligation, I had a right to expect that his confidence in me would not be withdrawn. I have never complained that the President has not discharged his part of the obligation, and am not conscious of having omitted to discharge my own.

You tell me that the President and his constitutional advisers stand pledged before the world to the principles and policy laid down in the Baltimore platform and the Inaugural Address, and had reason to believe that all gentlemen who consented to accept office under the Administration stood pledged to the same principles and policy. I agree to that; and, though it is but an implied pledge, I admit its full force. But it proves nothing to the present purpose; for there is not one word either in the Baltimore platform or the Inaugural Address about distributing offices among the different sections of the party. If the President or his appointees are pledged to any such distribution, you must look to some other document to find evidence of the obligation—some document which I have never seen.

It may be inferred from the acts of the President that he regards as eligible to office all Democrats who cordially united on the Baltimore platform in 1852, and are sincerely attached to the principles of the party, although at some former period they may have been out of the way. That is a proper rule. It is the one on which I have acted in making appointments to office; not because I was under any pledge to do so, but because I thought the rule just in itself. But your letter proceeds upon the ground that I should go beyond the inquiry whether applicants for office are good and honest Democrats now, and ascertain to what section they formerly belonged; and then make such a distribution of offices between the different sections that no one of them will have just cause for complaint. It is not only impossible to administer such a rule as that with success, but the consequence of adopting it must be that we shall never have one Democratic party united upon a broad basis of principle, but a mere combination of different sections, held together by no better bond than the love of office, and ready to fall to pieces the moment one section thinks itself aggrieved in the distribution.

Notwithstanding what has been said, I think it would be found on a proper scrutiny that the section which has so loudly and bitterly complained of injustice has received its full share of the offices which I have bestowed. It is undoubtedly true that more appointments have been made from one section of the party than from the other; and a single reason will be sufficient to show why it was proper to pursue that course. Most of the custom-house appointments for this port have always been made from the counties of New York and Kings, in which are the three large cities which form a part of the port. In 1848 the Democratic and Freesoil vote in those counties bore the relation of more than four for the former to one for the latter. From the Freesoil vote should be deducted the Whig-Abolition vote, which went in the same direction. After making the proper allowance on that account, I think it safe to conclude that not more than one out of seven of the Democrats in those counties voted the Freesoil ticket in 1848. In this view of the matter I think it will be found that the Freesoil section is far from having just cause for complaint. I have acted in this liberal manner, not because I was under any pledge, but because I wished to do what I reasonably could to promote the harmony and continued ascendancy of the party.

It is possible I am mistaken in supposing that the Freesoil section has got its full share of the places; for, in distributing the little offices in my gift, which have for the most part gone among the rank and file of the party, I have neither had the time nor the inclination to do much by way of investigating the antecedents of men who were supposed to be all right now.

In reference to your remark upon the recent rupture of the party at Syracuse, that "the division could and ought to have been prevented," it is enough for me to say that I not only had no agency in bringing about that division, but I tried to prevent it. My counsel was given in favor of the united action of the Convention, and I sincerely hoped that harmony would prevail. If any Government officers are chargeable with what took place at Syracuse, the burden must rest on those who were there—of whom three were from this city—and not upon the Collector, who was at home attending to the duties of his office.

I do not state these things by way of apology, for I have none to make; nor by way of courting favor, for I have none to ask.

You speak of "the reunion of the party in 1849, which reunion was supposed to have been thoroughly cemented in the great and triumphant contest in 1852." Although I ardently desired a reunion, if it could be effected upon principle, I never approved the mode in which the attempt was made to bring about that desirable end. I thought then, and think still, that those who had deserted the Democratic standard in 1848, and thrown the State and National Governments into the hands of the Whigs, should, if convinced of their error, return again to our camp without exacting conditions, and should then be treated with the utmost kindness. The party would then have been strong, and we should have heard no more about sections. But a very different course was pursued; and the Freesoil leaders came back, as far as they came back at all, under a league or treaty between them and a few leading Democrats, with no stronger bond of union than an agreement to divide the offices. The arrangement was based upon no principle. The Freesoil leaders were left at liberty to adopt the course which they pursued; and, instead of again hoisting the National banner, they marched into the Democratic camp with their own sectional colors flying, and thus became an independent element in the party. Indeed, your letter proceeds upon the ground that the party has all along been divided into sections; and consequently that accounts must be balanced between them in the distribution of offices. All experience proves that such a coalition as was formed in 1849 can never be thoroughly cemented. Sooner or later it will fall to pieces. The cohesive power of patronage cannot long save that which has within itself the elements of dissolution. It is not therefore, any matter of astonishment that the "reunion" was dissolved at the late Syracuse Convention.

After the league of 1849 had been broken, and the two sections had again become seperate parties in form as well as substance, it became necessary for me, as a citizen of New York, to make my choice between the two tickets which had been nominated. My reasons for preferring one and rejecting the other are before the public, and no one has the right to impute to me any other motives than those which I have avowed. I rejected one ticket because the nomination had been effected by means which no honest man could approve, and because the nominees had been brought forward by men who had been hostile to what I deemed the best interests of the State in relation to the canals. I approved the other ticket because the nominees were right on the question of State policy, and because those who supported it were contending for the principles which restored the Democratic party to power and placed Franklin Pierce at the head of the Government. I presume there can be no objection at Washington to my maintaining now, as I have always done before, the principles on which the National Administration stands; and with questions of mere State policy you must allow me to say the Administration has no rightful concern.

What consequences will follow the recent break in the party is more than I can tell; but I feel reasonably confident that if the National Democrats had a fair field, and the Freesoil Democrats were not fighting under false colors, their ticket could not get votes enough to help the Whigs through with their nominations. But we have not got a fair field. The Washington Union, while professing to speak the sentiments of the Administration, has thrown its weight on the side of the Freesoil ticket. It has undertaken to decide upon the regularity of our Conventions, and to sit in judgment upon questions of mere State policy. It takes the side of those who have once proved faithless to the party, and put the Union in jeopardy, and denounces those who have all along supported the principles which restored the party to power. It is now a co-laborer with the Freesoil prints in this State, some of which it so lately read out of the Democratic party. Though that print is not in itself of great importance, yet when it professes, without rebuke, to do these things as the organ of the Administration, much mischief may be done. It matters little what disclaimers there may be in private circles, so long as there is no public declaration that the paper speaks without authority. However unfortunately the election may terminate, the responsibility will rest upon others, and not upon me.

Let me now notice the time, manner, and motive of your letter.

As to time. It was after the rupture and nomination of two tickets at Syracuse, and the two ratification meetings in this city; after the Collector had been denounced by the Freesoil leaders and presses, and the President had been called upon to remove him; after hungry office-seekers and bitter politicians had visited Washington to misrepresent and traduce that officer, and to whose clamors, as you well know, he never made any reply; after the Union had taken ground against the ticket of the National Democrats, and in favor of the ticket of their opponents; then it was that you first discovered cause for complaint of any kind against the Collector. You had approved all his nominations, with a single exception, and in that case the office was abolished. Down to the receipt of your letter of the 3d inst., you had never intimated to the Collector, in any form, that you disapproved of his appointments, or of the manner in which they had been distributed.

As to the manner. You did not pursue the usual course, and issue a circular laying down a uniform rule for the government of all Custom House officers having patronage to bestow; but confined your instructions to the port of New York alone. If the doctrine of the letter is a sound one, it is obviously proper that it should be applied in other places as well as here; and it should regulate the conduct of all classes of Government officers having patronage to bestow.—Marshals, post-masters, district attorneys, and others should act upon it in the selection of their deputies, clerks, and other agents.

I will here mention another fact of no little significance. The next day after the letter was written, it was followed by another, requiring me to submit for your approval the names of all clerks proposed to be employed in the bonded warehouses and public stores. In this matter you not only departed from the practice of all former Secretaries of the Treasury—who had left those appointments to the sole discretion of the Collector—but, so far as I have learned, you again departed from the usual course of issuing a circular to all the collectors at our great ports, singled out the Collector at New York, and prescribed a new rule for him alone. These facts need no comment; they speak for themselves.

As to the motive of this movement let others judge. This is, I believe, the first instance in which a member of the Cabinet has interfered with the discretion of a collector, marshal, post-master, or any other Government officer having patronage to bestow, and laid down a rule for his government in the selection of his deputies, clerks, or other agents; and it certainly is the first instance in which a public officer has been instructed to go into an inquiry about sections, and see that a just distribution of offices was made between them. You have a right by law to give instructions on many subjects connected with the collection of the revenue, and such instructions it will be my duty to follow. But when you go beyond that, and undertake to direct in matters which the law has confided to my discretion, no such obligation exists.

As to some officers of the customs, the Collector has the right of nomination and the Secretary the right of approval or rejection; and, as to other officers, the power of appointment is vested in the Collector alone. I shall not intefere with the exercise of your powers, and I trust you will render the like justice to me. If you or any other high officer of the Government desired the appointment of a particular individual, I need not say that it would give me great pleasure to comply with his wishes; but I respectfully deny that you have any right to issue instructions for the government of my conduct in making selections for office.

So far as relates to the mere dispensation of patronage, without regard to my responsibility for the acts of the persons appointed, I would gladly transfer the trust to another. I have no taste for such matters, and my comfort—aspirations I have none—would be greatly promoted if some one else would perform the service for me. But the law and my commission have cast the burden upon me, and I cannot surrender it to another without a dereliction of duty.

As you have given your letter to the press, saying "the subject is a public one," I shall give the same direction to the answer.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GREENE C. BRONSON

FROM GALIGNANI'S MESSENGER SEPT. 23.

We have already stated that the Honourable Mr. Barringer, the Minister of the United States of America at Madrid, who has been replaced by M. Soule, had had an audience of leave of the Queen of Spain. We have been favored with the speech of Mr. Barringer on this occasion, and the reply of her Majesty. Mr. Barringer said:—

"Madam—The President of the United States having acceded to my request to return to my own country, I have the honour to present to your Majesty the letter announcing my recall as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary near your Majesty.

"In taking leave of your Majesty, I am directed by the President to express the earnest assurance of his sincere desire to maintain the amicable relations of the two countries, to strengthen and extend the friendly intercourse now happily subsisting between the two governments, and to secure to the people of both nations a continuance of the blessings resulting from that intercourse.

"Circumstances have rendered the period of my residence at the court of your Majesty one of peculiar delicacy, and greatly increased the difficult and arduous duties of my mission. It is a source of most grateful satisfaction to know that, with the aid of good intentions on the part of both governments, I have contributed in any degree to the happy result of pending negotiations and to the preservation of friendship between the two nations.

"In conclusion, Madam, I beg to offer to your Majesty my most respectful acknowledgment for repeated proofs of personal consideration and amiable attention to my family and myself during my residence at this court; and in an especial manner, for that royal and generous clemency which has, at my instance on different occasions, given liberty to the captive and happiness to many a home.

"With warmest wishes for the continued health and happiness of your Majesty and for the prosperity of Spain, I now close the high mission with which I have been honored at the court of your Majesty."

Her Majesty replied as follows:—

"Sir—In receiving the letter of recall which terminates your mission in Spain, it affords me the highest satisfaction to accept the assurances of the desire of the President of the United States to preserve and strengthen the amicable relations of both nations. I am happy on my part to assure you that, animated by the same wish, I shall omit nothing to secure a result so desirable and so advantageous to both countries.

"Your conse, during the honorable mission which you have discharged, has answered the hopes which both governments must have entertained; and I have a particular satisfaction in declaring to you that during the whole period that you have resided near my person, whatever may have been the circumstances, you have shown yourself solicitous to facilitate and encourage a good understanding between the two governments.

"I rejoice to hear that you are pleased with the kind reception and attentions of which yourself and family have been the objects at my court.

"I have had especial pleasure in acceding to your requests in favor of certain unfortunate men, as, in so doing, whilst following the natural impulses of my heart, I have been also able to give a proof of respectful deference to the President of the United States.

"I receive with sincere pleasure the wishes you you have expressed for my happiness and for the prosperity of my people. I also desire that Providence may extend like blessings to the President and to the Republic of the United States, and that in withdrawing yourself from my court, it may dispense to you its divine protection."

Another Democratic Coalition.—The Legislature of Vermont met on Thursday last, but was unable to organize until Monday, on account of the inability of the House of Representatives to elect a Speaker. The candidates put in nomination for this station were Geo. W. Grundy, Whig; W. H. H. Bingham, Democrat; and Horatio Needham, Freesoil. On the first ballot Grundy received 93 votes, Bingham 81, and Needham 39; and the balloting was continued from day to day, without much variation, until Monday, when the Democrats in a body went over to the Freesoil candidate and elected him, by increasing his vote to 119. This Coalition will, in all probability, ultimately effect the election of either a Freesoil or a Democratic Governor, but will be powerless, it is hoped, for the election of a United States Senator, as the Whigs have a small majority in the State Senate, and each branch is required to elect separately before going into joint ballot. The Whigs of the Senate can thus prevent a choice at the present session, and defeat one of the objects of this iniquitous alliance.—*Nat. Int.*

Change of Parties.—The Washington correspondent of the Journal of Commerce says that the Union Democrats throughout the country have been informed that unless they coincide in the policy of the Administration in coalescing with the Abolitionists and Secessionists, they are no longer to be considered as belonging to the party. The same writer thinks that there will be some Democrats in the next Congress who will resist this policy, and that we may see an entire new organization of parties in Congress.

The Anthracite Coal Trade.—The Philadelphia Ledger of Saturday, says:—

The shipments of coal from the Lehigh region, for the week ending Saturday, the 8th inst., were 33,389 tons, and for the season, 792,378 tons, against 870,478 tons for the corresponding period last year. It is now morally certain that the production of Lehigh coal, for the present year, will, in consequence of the interruptions to the navigation of the Delaware Division of the Pennsylvania Canal, fall short of that of last year, and very much short of the demand for that description of coal. Hence it is that retail prices have advanced to $5.75 to $6 per ton; whilst, by the cargo, Lehigh coal cannot be had from first hands at any price.

Influence of Rail Roads.—The Middletown (Conn) News has some interesting statistics compiled from the census of 1850, showing the influence of railroads upon the population of that State. There were about 500 miles of railroad completed in Connecticut in 1850. The News says—The increase of population in the State during the ten years preceeding 1850, was 61,967 or 19 9-10 per cent., and greater by nearly 3000 than during the period of 40 years preceeding. The average gain of 30 towns situated on the New York and New Haven, Hartford and New Haven, Housatonic, Norwich and Worcester, and Stonington railroads, was 25 4-10 per cent. The average gain of all the other towns in the State was only 12 93-100 per cent.

LATER FROM EUROPE

The steamer Asia arrived at New York on Wednesday night with London and Liverpool dates to the 9th instant.

Cotton had declined nearly an eighth of a penny. Flour and wheat had also declined, the former 6d. and the latter 2d. Consols 92¼.

The Turkish question was still befogged, nothing certain being known as to its present position. The Paris "Patrie," in contradicting the rumor of the Sultan having signed a declaration of war, says that his Grand Council merely resolved that no more concessions could be made, and that preparations for war must be carried on with increased energy.

According to the most credible accounts, the Sultan has not signed the declaration of war, but his Grand Council had voted the declaration, leaving it discretionary with the Sultan when to proclaim hostilities. The Paris correspondent of the London Post says that a late despatch from Vienna states that the Sultan has fixed four weeks as the time within which the Russians must evacuate the principalities, if they desire to preserve peace. It is authentically stated that the Czar at Olmutz strongly expressed his desire that the difficulty might be amicably settled.

The correspondent of the London Times, writing from Paris, says that the English and French Governments have notified Russia that it is now too late to issue any more modifications, and that England and France will support the integrity of Turkey. This is said to be probable, but it wants confirmation. The British Cabinet had a long session on the 7th inst.

The cholera is committing greater outrages than ever among the Russian troops on the Danube. Before Emperor Nicholas left Olmutz he sent a courier to St. Petersburgh with orders to raise a new levy of troops.

Commander Inglefield had returned from the Arctic regions without any intelligence from Sir John Franklin. Commander McClure had sailed through from Behring's to Davis's Straits.

Mr. Soule arrived at Madrid 29th ultimo.

The Bank of France had raised its discount to four per cent., the Bank of Prussia to five, and the Bank of Warsaw to six per cent.

The ship Annie Jane, of and for Quebec, having on board a valuable cargo and four hundred souls, including passengers and crew, were wrecked on the 24th of September, off Hebrides, and three hundred persons perished.

FOREIGN APPOINTMENTS.

The New York Herald [*Democratic*] speaking of the foreign appointments of the Administration says:

"With a few exceptions, all the European embassies have been filled with unfit, incapable men. A natural wish to give the new Cabinet a fair trial, and an indulgent recognition of the difficulties which surrounded it, in the shape of unredeemed pledges and crowds of hungry office-seekers, induced many to overlook the errors of the earlier nominations. Many true friends of the country were persuaded, in the hope of better things in the future, to repress the sorrow they felt at the lamentable want of judgment evinced by the administration in their first selections of foreign ministers. One was passed over in silence, another was but faintly censured—the people hoping steadfastly that those which were to follow would atone for all. The list is now complete. We have nothing further to hope or expect. And it would be rank dishonesty to-day to hide the fact that the nominations, as a whole, are worse than the bitterest foe to the administration could have anticipated."

The Herald is very severe on the new Minister to Spain. It treats that appointment thus:

"We need not here recapitulate considerations which invest our embassy to Spain with peculiar importance at the present moment. If there was a mission requiring judgment, discretion, diplomatic experience, and high personal character, it was assuredly that to Madrid. Whom have the administration chosen to fill it? A Frenchman—expelled from his country in consequence of his red-republicanism—a man of average talent at the bar, but whose political principles are a mystery to the public and a puzzle to his friends—whose public life has consisted in a few weeks presence in the Senate, where he was sent by mistake—whose only claim to notoriety is a filibustero speech, worthy of a lieutenant of Lopez—whose conduct, both previous to and since his nomination, has completely destroyed any former repute he may have had for judgment and discretion. Such is the man who—with fifteen millions in one hand, and war in the other—has been sent to negotiate with the government of Spain for the acquisition of Cuba."

Of the appointment of Mr. Belmont, the Herald remarks:

"Perhaps the most incomprehensible of all the extraordinary foreign appointments made by the present administration is that of Mr. Belmont to the Court at the Hague. Had there been but two men in the country between whom it was possible to choose—the one a plain down-east Yankee, without learning, knowledge, experience, or any earthly qualification to recommend him, and the other Mr. Belmont—it would assuredly have been the duty of the Cabinet to select the former. But when, as was the case, scores of able and patriotic men could have been chosen for the post, it was an insult to the whole country to suffer this republic to be represented at one of the leading Courts of Northern Europe by an Austrian ex-consul—the agent of the Rothschilds the born and steadfast friend of the inveterate foes of our government and our institutions—a man whose only recommendations are his standing in Wall street, and his skill in the financial operations of that meridian. How can Mr. Belmont represent the republican principle in Europe?—Should he be called upon, in any case of emergency, to vindicate democratic dignity, and place the United States in an honorable position of antagonism to the despotic governments of Europe, how can he be expected to act? Must we anticipate from him inconsistency enough to do us credit?"

The Baltimore American learns that the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company have just closed a contract with Mr. Ross Winans for the purchase of thirty more of his mammoth coal-burning locomotives; making the whole power of the company nearly two hundred efficient engines; being greater than that of any other road in the country.

The Scientific American states, on reliable authority, that if at two feet above the throat of your chimney you enlarge the opening to double the size for the space of two feet, then carry up the rest as at first, your chimney will not smoke.

Four Crops in a Season.—The Portsmouth Va., Chronicle states that in a garden in that city, is a St. Andrew's pear tree, which has borne three crops of pears the present season, and is now in bud for the fourth crop.

Good Soil.—A single grain of seed has produced this season in Wisconsin one hundred and fourteen full headed stalks, containing, probably, four thousand grains, and one potato and a half has yielded two bushels.

There are now only 25 miles of staging on the Wilmington & Manchester Rail Road, of which not over 3 miles are over swamp.—*Wil. Herald.*

FRENCH COURTSHIP AND MARRIAGE

Did you ever see a French wedding? Here you are, on the place St. Sulpice. Houses built for the great and rich, now deteriorated, degraded into sordid lodging-houses, are all on the other sides; but in the centre is the beautiful edifice of St. Sulpice, with its two open towers. It is gloomy enough within—silent and solemn. But now all is bright. If the light of day comes but dimly through the windows, hundreds of wax candles illumines the aisle. On the stone floor a rich carpet has been laid, rows of velvet and gold surround the altar, and on the altar itself the masses of white camelias, roses, jessamines, and white lilacs almost exclude the sight of the sacred images. The aisles are filled with new straw chairs; the sacristans are in their best, the beggars in their worst—for that is *their* wedding garment. All stand in waiting round the door. On the steps is the *Suisse*, looking to the uninitiated uncommonly like the drum-major of a regiment, all gold-lace, with cocked hat and feathers, and a sword by his side—in hand a long pole with a silver knob. His legs are models and he knows it. Now the carriages arrive. The Suisse stamps his stick upon the stones, and down gets the bride, led by her mother—fathers are rather in the back ground on these occasions. The organs peal, and the whole procession, headed by the Suisse, marches up to the altar. Then the aisles fill with every sort of magnificence of dress—one, two, three hundred, or even a thousand people. Every body whose name was ever known to either bride or bridegroom come of course to the wedding, or at least to church.

While the question, "Wilt thou take this man?" is addressed to the bride, she takes forever her leave of maternal control, by turning with a profound courtesy to her mother to ask her permission to answer. Mamma responds by another inclination, and then her daughter says the "yes" which gives her freedom for evermore.

The youngest sister or cousin of either bride or bridegroom then, preceded by our friend of the fine legs and his sounding silver pole, goes through the crowd with downcast eyes, and a fine velvet bag in her hand soliciting contributions, "Pour les pauvres, s'il vous plait." They then adjourn to the vestry; and then, for the first time, the bridegroom calls his wife by her Christian name—though the timid bride does not drop the "Monsieur" till some days after she has become a wife. Then there is feasting at home, dressing, dancing, and a little crying; then the bride, installed in her home by her mother, leaves forever the parental roof.

Now, in all probability the two principal actors have never spoken twenty sentences to each other since they were first introduced. This is the way they court in France. One lady says to another, "My daughter is eighteen. She has so much." Every girl has a dowry, if it be but five hundred francs. "You have known her from a child. You see so many men—cannot you think of one to suit her."

Of course the lady can; for men are as easy to marry in France as girls are to get husbands; it is an increase of fortune and a patent of respectability in all stations, in all professions. The young man is spoken to, and of course the young lady is named to him. A party is given and they meet; or sometimes the girl is taken to the opera, and the lover examines her through his glass. If satisfied with the survey, he is allowed to pay her a visit. Then the girl, supposed to be in entire ignorance of the proceedings up to this point, is asked how she would like so-and-so for a husband.

Now, it is but just to say if the girl does not approve, the negotiations go no further; but as she has never spoken to this suitor, and knows she will not speak to any future suitor, if the man is tolerably good looking, and his tailor has done his duty, why she, being assured by her parents that the money is all right, generally says yes. Then the mamma of the bridegroom comes, one evening when the house has been set in order and every body dressed in his best; and after the first salutations, she rises, and in a solemn voice asks the hand of Madlle. Estelle ——, for Monsieur Achille ——. Then the mamma on the opposite of the house rises and accepts the offer; Madlle. weeps and throws herself into her future mamma's arms; whilst the son-in-law embraces the mother of the intended. The papas shake hands, the betrothed lovers, released from parental arms, mutually bow to each other, and the servants bring in tea.

Then the lawyers set to work to draw up contracts; the mamma orders new dresses, &c. for her daughter, and puts new caps and dresses on herself. The bridegroom comes every evening with a grand bouquet, which he offers to Mademoiselle, flirts an hour or two with the mother, bows to the daughter and goes off. The bride elect has only to embroider quietly by her mother's side, smile, blush, and simper.

Then the negotiating lady comes in grand state, preceded by an enormous trunk. Mamma and the bride receive her—never, of course, heeding the trunk. Then the lady makes a speech, opens the trunk, and presents the bride with the *corbeille*—namely, the wedding dress, veil, and wreath, two or three Cashmere shawls, ditto velvet dresses, a set of furs, a set of lace flounces, a set of diamonds, a watch, a fan, a prayer book, and a purse of gold. These came from the bridegroom. In return the lady gets a bracelet from the bride, and many thanks for the presents and the husband. The mother scolds the intended for the reckless magnificence displayed, when he comes at night. The bride says, "Ah, monsieur!" blushes, and throws herself into her mother's arms. Then the mamma gives her presents to the bridegroom—six cambric shirts and six white cravats, the whole trimmed with Valenciennes, chosen with an eye to the future, pocket-handkerchiefs of the bride; for, after the wedding day, what man will be decked with lace?

At last comes the signing of the contract. The bride takes one step into the world—she receives her visiters, and speaks—nay, converses with all, except the intended; that would be improper. She gives a token of affection to her unmarried relatives, bought from purse in corbeille. The wonders of the corbeille are displayed in one room, whilst the *trousseau* of the bride (given by the mother) is exhibited in the other. Embroidery, linen, cambric, laces, &c. are here lavished on the personal underclothing of the bride, made, up in dozens and dozens of each article; piles on piles of table-cloths, sheets, towels, &c., all marked with embroidered marks and tied with pink and blue ribands.

This is the way they manage marriages in France.—*Nat. Int.*

We learn from good authority that George Law, Esq. has effected a sale of a very considerable portion of his muskets to the Turkish Government, to be used in the war with Russia. They have not yet been sent, but are to be shipped in the course of a few days.—*N. Y. Times.*

Slave Case at Boston.—Ann, a slave belonging to Col. Clenathan, of New Orleans, and who came to this city in company with the family of that gentleman, was taken before Judge Metcalf of the supreme court, yesterday, on a charge instituted by certain abolitionists that she was detained against her will. On a hearing being had, however, the charge of the abolitionist was proved to be false, and the case was dismissed. There was but little excitement about the proceedings.

STATE FAIR.

Catalogue of the First Annual Fair of the North Carolina State Agricultural Society, held Raleigh, October 18, 1853.

1 Twenty-two Devon cattle, Dr W R Holt, Lexington
2 1 Bay Mare, Seth Jones, Wake county
3 1 White Bull, " "
4 Bay Mare, N J Whitfield, Granville
5 Sorrel Mare, J P Leathers, Orange
6 China Fowls, A Alden, Cumberland
7 1 Carriage, Bobitt & Minnitree, Warrenton
8 Open Buggy, " "
9 Two horse Plow, R H Wainwright & Co, Granville
10 Single horse Plow, " "
11 Cultivator, " "
12 Two-horse Plow, W B Williams, Warrenton
13 Single-horse Plow, " "
14 Subsoil Plow, " "
15 Jar Oil Mangoes, Mrs C M Winslow, Fayetteville
16 Lamp Mat, Mrs G Deming, Cumberland
17 Cup Apron and Collar, Miss Deming, "
18 Jar of Butter, Mrs W B Williams, Warrenton
19 Stallion, Josuh Crump, Granville
20 Specimen of White Rye, J Paschal, Franklin
21 " Poland Wheat, J Kerney, "
22 " Leather, W F Hillard, Franklin
23 Two-horse Carriage, H T Clowes, "
24 3 Saw Pigs, S S Caraway, Lenoir
25 3 Boar Pigs, " "
26 3 Large Boars, Chester, " "
27 Rye Straw Hat, W H Morning, Johnston
28 Palm Hat, " "
29 1 Net Quilt, Mrs Beckwith, "
30 Box Tallow Candles, W H Morning, Johnston
31 Lot of Squashes, " "
32 Lot of Paper, David Murphy, Cumberland
33 Saddle Brood Mare, W V Eaton, Granville
34 3 year old plow Filly, " "
35 3 pieces Painting, Wm Strowach, Raleigh
36 1 pair Bay Horses, Dr J F Ford, Rowan
37 " Sorrel " "
38 1 Claybank, " "
39 Cotton Yarns, S H Christian, Montgomery
40 Lot of Wheat, " "
41 " Flour, " "
42 1 Heifer 2 years old, James Kilpatrick, Raleigh
43 Sugar Beets, " "
44 8 Paintings, Miss S A Partridge, "
45 Embroidery, " "
46 " Miss Virginia Gorey, "
47 Piece of Painting, " "
48 Wax Flowers, " "
49 Paintings, Miss E Colburn, "
50 Wax Flowers, " "
51 Worsted Work, " "
52 Work Stand, Mrs J C Partridge, "
53 Embroidered Chair, " "
54 Sun-flower Quilt, Miss Jane Ruth, "
55 1 Quilt, Mrs S Miller, "
56 Quilt, (Mexican) Mrs Murden, "
57 Young Man's Fancy, (Quilt) Mrs Barbour, "
58 Sunflower Quilt, " "
59 " " Mrs. Miller, "
60 1 Wheat Fan, A Stanly, Guilford
61 3 year old Filly, J K Marriott, Wake
62 Painting (Death of Wesley) O P Copeland, Northampton.
63 Painting (Faith) " "
64 " (Hope) " "
65 " (Charity) " "
66 Specimen of Flour, L J Haughton, Chatham
67 Box of Hats, David Gee, Fayetteville
68 Box of Hams, Henry Elliot, Cumberland
69 70 71 72 Boxes of Tobacco, W & J D Long, Orange
73 74 75 76 77 78 79 Oil Paintings, Mrs L J Waxe, Greensborough
80 Painting, J W Conrad, Raleigh
81 82 Cotton Yarns, E M Holt, Alamance
83 Striped Domestics, " "
84 85 Counterpanes, Mrs M A Walker, Warren.
86 1 Blanket, " "
87 88 Counterpanes, Mrs M E Pascha, "
89 Thorough bred Stallion, 12 yrars old, Gen. M T Hawkins, Warren
90 Stud Colt, 1 year old, " "
91 to 93 Thorough bred Mares, " "
94 1 Jack, 2 yrs old, " "
95 & 96 2 Jennets, 8 " "
97 and 98 2 Mules, " "
99 1 Filly, F H Perry, Wake
100 Specimen of Flour, W C Upchurch, Raleigh
101 1 Morgan Stallion, W S Battle, Edgecombe
102 1 Chester Boar, " "
103 1 Devon Bull, 4 yrs old, " "
104 1 Hearth Rug, Mrs J Staten, " "
105 and 106 Carpets " "
107 Lamp Mat, (Zephyr Work) Miss M King, Tarboro
108 Home made Soap, Mrs Paul, Halifax
109 Merino Wool, J W Cotton, " "
110 Tobacco, R A Davis, Warren.
111 Ham of Bacon, " "
112 Pair Horses, Y & E P Jones, Yanceyville
113 Durham Bull, R D Heartt, Nash.
114 Cream colored Stud, 11 yrs old, David Gill, Wake
115 Blooded Horse, " "
116 to 118 3 Jacks, " "
119 Buggy, W C Crabtree, for White & Co, Warrenton
120 Pair Bay Horses, Maj Howerton, Hillsboro.
121 80 Fruit Trees, Thomas Lindley, Chatham
122 to 124 Stud, Brood Mare, Year old Colt, Thos Smith, Bladen.
125 and 126 Home-made Silk, Silk Cloth, A E Finch, Granville.
127 Fat Ox, J H Cooly, Franklin.
128 129 130 Packing Machine, 2 Yokes of Oxen, Stephens Jones, Wake.
131 2 bottles Scup Wine, J P Robinson, Fayetteville
132 Bolt of Domestics, Fayetteville Mills, " "
133 Saddle Horse, M Pullen, Wake
134 2 Pair Bed Blankets, " "
135 Manufactured Tobacco, Y & E P Jones, Yanceyville
136 " " } various kinds " "
137 " " } " "
138 " " } " "
139 1 Rockaway & Harness, " "
140 Specimens of Minerals, J P Maybry, Lexington.
141 1 Patent Lamp, G R Griffith, Pittsborough
142 American Cream Soap, " "
143 Lot of Stone Ware, Sol. Loy, Chatham
144 1 Bed Quilt, Mrs Langlay, Granville
145 Fruit, Thos Lindley, Chatham
146 Blankets, Mrs S Vincent, Chatham
147 Pair Chester pigs, James Dortch, Nash
148 Centre-table cover, Miss F Lloyd, Bladen
149 1 Devon Cow, Sylvester Smith, Raleigh
150 " " " "
151 " " " "
152 1 Cow, Devon and Durham, " "
153 Sample of Cotton, S S Carraway, Lenoir
154 Pine Apple Quilt, Mrs V Cooke, Franklin
155 Catawba Wine, D M Lewis, "
156 Black Jeans, R A Shultz, Salem
157 Brown Jeans, " "
158 Negro Cloth, " "
159 Home-made Cloth, " "
160 Box of White Honey " "
161 Domestic Carpet, Mrs A W Venable, Granville
162 One 1-horse Wagon, J P Nisson, Salem
163 Mule and other animals, Orwell, Leonard & Co, Va
164 Rye straw Carpet, I G Sides, Salem
165 Suit of fine Clothes, J J Biggs & Co, Raleigh
166 Lamp Mat, Miss M F King, Tarboro
167 Durham Cow, J J Dawson, Halifax
168 Native Cow, " "
169 Durham Bull, " "
170 " " "
171 " " "
172 " " "
173 Imp. Dump Wagon, J M Wagner, Raleigh
174 Chittagong Fowls, Gov Manly, Raleigh
175 Bremen Geese, " "
176 Buggy Harness, T W Rowlett, Warrenton
177 Stockings by girl, M S Graves, Caswell
178 1 Spanish Saddle, C W D Hutchings, Raleigh
179 Shatteau " "
180 Pad " "
181 Lady's " "
182 Buggy Harness " "
183 Single Buggy Harness, " "
184 Box of Wax Flowers, Graves & Wilcox, Warrenton
185 Paintings, " "
186 " " "
187 " " "
188 3 Worsted Mats, " "
189 Mare and Colt, Thomas J Morse, Northampton
190 1 Bedstead, Wm Thompson, Raleigh
191 Sample of Apples, " "
192 1 Fat Ox, J H Cooley, Franklin
193 Pair of Muscovy Drakes, B F Moore, Raleigh
194 Dora Corn, " "
195 Shanghai Fowl, Giraffe, " "
196-97 Sample of Butter, Dr W R Holt, Lexington
198 " White Blue-straw Wheat " "
199 " Early Purple-straw " "
200 " Flour, " "
201-02 North Devon Butter, " "
203 North Carolina Hams, " "
204 Rasberry Vinegar, " "
205 Apple Jelly, " "
206 Quince " "
207 Cucumber Catsup, " "
208 Loaf of Bread, " "
209 1 Quilt, Mrs B F Moore, Raleigh
210 1 " R E Shultz, Salem
211 Box Hair Wreath and Pins " "

Rice Straw Carpet, " "
1 Lot of Colored Sheep Skins, " "
Pair Mules, Thomas S D McDowell, Bladen
Mare, Thomas Alston, Wake
1 Colt, Thos. Alston, Wake.
Oregon Peas, W Whitaker, Wake
Pair of Cumberland Chickens, J A Williams, Cumberland
Cotton Net Coverlet, Mrs S L Smith, Cumberland
Fruit, Mrs G Meredith, Wake
Plow, Joseph Younger, Person
" " " "
A Couple of California Wheat, E A Shultz, Salem
Lot of Sheeting, Drillings, &c., David Kivett, Randolph
Green Turnips, W Whitaker, Wake
Breakfast Caps, Mrs McGowan, Raleigh
Dress Caps, " "
Second Mourning Caps, " "
2 French Caps, " "
2 Baskets, (pine burr) " "
Home-made Carpet, Mrs Mary Whitaker, Wake
Sweep Horse-power machine, John Stafford Alamance
Straw Cutter, " "
Threshing Machine, " "
Lot of Minerals, Wesley Hartstield, Wake
Painting, Joseph W Woltering, Raleigh
Ibex, " "
Cow, Barnabas Johnson, Wake
Heifer, " "
Bull, " "
2 Barrels of Flour, Gen B Trollinger, Alamance
4 Bundles Cotton Yarn, " "
Set of Curtains, Mrs A W Mordecai, Wake
Lemon Tree, Mrs Devereux
Lot of Corn on stalk, Dr S Weller, Halifax
Poland Rye, " "
Egyptian Millet, " "
Ground Peas on vine, " "
Wood Leveller before a Plough side, " "
Ruta Baga Turnips, " "
White Flint, " "
Lot of grapes, " "
Samples of Wine, " "
Barrel of Flour, Wm D Fawcett, Orange
Smut Machine, J A Grisham, Alamance
Fruit Cutter, " "
Scotts Wagon and Carriage Coupling, J N Seely, Forsythe, Geo.
1 Stallion, Sarpedon, W F Wyche, Granville
1 Draught Mare, " "
1 Two year old Colt, " "
1 Bed Quilt, Mrs H J Brown, Raleigh
1 Drawing of Carriage and Road Wagon, J N Seely, Forsythe, Geo.
1 Drawing of Potato Digger, " "
2 Pigs, J Horton, Raleigh
Mantelette, Mrs Hall, Fayetteville
Pair Children's Socks, Miss Hill, Raleigh
Ball of Cotton, A Jackson, Alabama
Pair of Berkshire Pigs, W H Jones, Raleigh
Ducks, " "
Chickens, " "
Bantams, " "
Quilt, Mrs Evans, Raleigh
Yearling Colt, A F Page Wake
1 Quilt, Mrs D Royster jr., Raleigh
1 Devon Bull "Nash" D McDaniel, Nash
1 Bull "Rocky Mount " "
1 Cow Devon "Dust Foot" " "
1 Cow Ayrshire "Jenny Lind" " "
1 Cow N Devon "Young Posey" " "
1 Devon Bull sherry, 6 mo " "
Jack Rob Roy, 6 years " "
Bull Henry Clay, Durham, A J Leach, Johnston
285 Bed Curtain and Counterpane, Mrs J Strickland, Wake
13 Daguerreotypes, T J Havens, Raleigh
1 to 2 00 Beets, Carrots, Parsnips, Ruta Baga, Mrs B F Moore, Raleigh
Buggy, A Allen, Fayetteville
2 to 294 Seed Cotton, Sugar Cane, Council Wooten, Lenoir
296 E T Taylor & Co's Straw Cutter, and Cotton Gin, Columbus, Geo.
2 Tidy Curtains, Mrs L M Tucker, Raleigh
Pomegranates, " "
Hay Wheat, " "
300, and 301 Patent Sausage Cutter and Stuffer, W H & R S Tucker, Raleigh
Patent Wheatstraw Hat, Dr J W J Tucker, Ral.
Baskets, W H & R S Tucker, "
Calico Coverlet, Mrs L J Sparrow, Beaufort
Negro Sheeting, Mrs S Tripp, "
Domestic Carpet, Mrs Guilford, "
Workstand, Mrs J F Jordan, Raleigh
Workstand, Miss S A Partridge, "
Wax Flowers, " "
Pair of Coral Pitchers, " "
Fire Screen, Mrs Dr Field, Warren
Specimen of Type for the Blind, W D Cooke, Raleigh
Silver Fish living, R S Tucker, "
Silk patched Bed Quilt, Miss M Grimes, "
Light Buggy, Gabriel Tillege, Orange.
Pair Black Stockings, Miss Sallie Rodgers, Raleigh.
2 pair White and 318 2 pair Children's Stockings, Mrs M Whitaker, Wake
Pair white and 320 2 pair black silk Gloves, Miss Sallie Rodgers, Raleigh
Suspenders, and 322 Handkerchief, "
Lot of Leaf Tobacco, R Fleming, Wake
Hinkley's Patent Bedstead, C W Bushnell, Troy, New York
Portrait, Mrs James T Marriot, Raleigh
Fine Bur Frame, " "
Blood Beets, G M Whiting, "
Embroidered Chair, Miss S A Hines, "
Box of Tobacco, J D Gradley, Orange
Straw Cutter, Gray Utley, Orange
Box of Tobacco, J A Lunsford, Roxborough
" Satterfield & Lunsford, "
Filly, Blacklock, D McDaniel, Nash
Stallion, Guilford Cone, "
Two table Covers, worked, R L Cowper, Murfreesboro'
Two Work Stand Pieces, " "
1 pin Cushion silk, " "
Hanks of Cotton yarn, Webb & Douglass, Orange.
2 Chisels, " "
Screw Plate, " "
Jar of Apples, Ruffin Williams, Raleigh.
" " " "
Needle Work, Miss Maria Haywood, Raleigh.
1 Brood Mare, P C Cameron, Orange.
Brood Mare, " "
" " " "
1 Colt, " "
" " " "
1 Stud Colt (3 years,) " "
8 Sheep, " "
Window Curtains, Mrs A W Mordecai, Raleigh.
1 Worsted Embroidery, Miss S A Partridge, "
Needle Work, Mrs W J Clarke, "
" " " "
Lamp Mat, Miss Partridge, "
Child's Hat, Miss S J Wiggins, "
Coral Bowl, Mrs W J Clarke, "
Ranchi Guano, Maj W J Clarke, "
1 Milch Cow, Mrs Taylor, "
1 Colt, " "
Child's Sack, Mrs W J Clarke, "
1 Colt, W Hartsfield, Wake.
Lamp Mat, Mrs J C Patridge, Raleigh.
Needle Work, " "
Work Bag, " "
Bead Purse, " "
1 Seed Planter, W D Cooke, Raleigh.
1 Hinged Harrow, " "
1 Marker for Corn, " "
1 Raised Map for Blind, " "
1 Rug, Card Printing Press, " "
Specimens of Book Printing, " "
" of Printing in Colors, " "
" " Gold, " "
" " Card Printing, " "
" " Fine Crochet work, Miss M E Cooke, Raleigh.
" " " "
1 Mat, " "
1 Child's Sack, Mrs L A Cooke, "
1 Bead Purse, Mrs J A Waddell, "
1 Crochet Bag on rings, " "
1 Dozen Brooms, W D Cooke, "
1 Needle Book, Miss M S C Cooke, "
1 Paper Lamp Mat, Mrs J A Waddell, "
Basket of Flowers, Mrs Louise Bauer, "
4 Muscovy Ducks, Mrs Dr Hill, "
Black Colt, Z Ford, Wake.
Fancy Sheet, Miss S McAdams, Raleigh.
Child's Socks, Mrs Mary Whitaker, Nash.
Chickens (Game) N W Arrington, "
" " " "
Vegetable Egg Plants, R F Webb, Orange.
White Colt, R Upchurch, Wake.
Long Island Corn, G E Ketcham, Raleigh.
1 Barrel Flour, Alex Dickson, Orange.
" " M H Brown, "
Gravel Mat, Miss Mary Dickson, "
" " " "
Cotton Yarn, John Newlin & Son, Alamance.
Carpet Warp and Filling, " "
Sheeting, " "
Stocking Yarn, " "
Pugh Plow, R W Cole, Orange.

405 Box Fruits, John Stafford, Alamance
406 Painting, Mrs Marling, Raleigh
407 Bottle, " "
408 Sheetings, A S Horney, Franklinsville
409 Drillings, " "
410 Minerals, " "
411 Drawings of Bridge, Mr Mullar, Wilmington
412 Beet, J H Kenny, Jones Co
413 Hearth Rug, Mrs M Clack, Granville
414 Mantilla, Mrs Clarke, Raleigh.
415 Apron, " "
416 Copper ore, Gitter's Mine, Granville
417 Sow, N Rose, Northampton.
418 Barrel Flour, W W Guess, Orange
419 Lot Corn Prolific, A Davis, Lenoir
420 Barrel Flour, W W Paschall, Warren
421 3 Winter Pears, Dr. Chapman, Craven
422 Oregon Peas, Mr Joyner, Franklin
423 2 Counterpanes, C Alford, Wake
424 Home Soap, " "
425 Counterpane, Mrs Gregory, Granville
426 Cape, " "
427 Model Box, J J Yarboro, Caswell
428 429 & 430 Paper Cuttings, C M Hunter, Warren.
431 Lot of single Harness, J J Conolly, Wilmington.
432 Embroidered Handkerchief, Miss Stanmire, Goldsboro'
433 Quilt, Miss Usher, Duplin.
434 Double sets of Teeth, Dr Kennedy, Wilmington.
435 2 Velvet Rugs, John Cocke & Co., Portsmouth, Va.
436 Bed Quilt, Mrs Dr Herndon, Williamsboro'
437 Yarn Counterpane, Mrs Cox, Henderson
438 Plaid Linsey, Mrs S S Royster, Granville
439 Cradle Quilt, Dr Tompkins, Wake
440 Specimen Butter, Mrs McDaniel, Nash
441 Mule, Godwin & Guess, Tennessee
442 & 443 Preserves, Mrs Grifface, Raleigh
444 Sow China, J Adams, Wake
From 445 to 448 2 Counterpaines, and 2 Table Cloths, J Adams, Wake
449 Minerals, Wm Green, Granville
450 Pr Blankets, W C Stedman, Wake
451 Safety Lamp Filler, G R Griffith, Pittsboro'
452 Wheat Fan, H B Dowler, Greensboro'
453 Stallion, W Prevat, Bladen
454 Pearl shell from Dead Sea, carved by Jews in Jerusalem, Mrs J O'Rourke, Raleigh
455 Saw Fish Sword, do do
456 Water Wheel Model, L W Blake, Mass
457 3 Hogs, Rev B T Blake, Raleigh
458 4 Muscovy Ducks, Mrs J O'Rourke, Raleigh
459 Cake, Mrs A Sorrel, do
460 Smut Machine, J A McMannen, Orange
461 Specimen Book-binding, W L Pomeroy, Raleigh
462 Specimen printing, W W Holden, do
463 Specimen Worsted work, Miss Charlotte Harris, Raleigh
464 & 465 2 Jars Candy, W J Griffice, do
466 Limb of Cotton, E B Hilliard, Nash
467 Jar Pickles, Mrs Bobbitt, Raleigh
468 Pair Ducks, Mrs E Hall, Wake
469 Mechanical Dentistry, Dr Whitehead, Petersburg, Va
470 Fancy Goods, Simmons & Whitmore, do do
471 Counterpane, Miss L Marion Stephenson, Wake
472 2 pr Shanghais, Geo T Cooke, Raleigh
473 California Wheat, J C Beatie, Moore
474 Red Pepper, Dr Weller, Halifax
475 Tomatoes, do do
476 Crane's Patent Starch Mixture, J J Ryals, Raleigh
477 Model for Bee Hive, P S Rogers, Wake
478 Home-made Soap, J J Brame, Henderson
479 Richardson's Patent Cotton Plough, Jas Simmons, Weldon
480 Anderson & Atkinson's 1 Horse Plough, do do
481 One Horse Plough, Watts, do do
482 Two Horse do do do do
483 Four Horse do do do do
484 Wheat Fan, C Burnett, Henderson
485 486 2 Straw Cutters, do do
487 Harness Horse do do
488 Lot of Leaf Tobacco, J W Dalby, Granville
489 Starch, Mrs Dr Fields, Warren
490 Marl, Miles Costin, New Hanover
491 Devon Bull, Wm Russell, Caswell
492 do Heifer, do do
493 8 Durham Cattle, do do
494 Mare and Colt, Jno J Bobbitt, Granville
495 Silk Shawl, Mrs E A Graves, Caswell
496 Rail Road Passenger Coach, Jno R Harrison, Raleigh
497 Bundle of Paper, Jas F Jordan & Co do
498 2 Hats, Wm Andrews, Chatham
499 Assorted Fruit, J Lindley, Guilford
500 Devon Heifer, Dr Mason, Raleigh
501 Lima Beans, do do
502 Saw Mill, Tappy & Lumsden, Petersburg
503 Corn Sheller, do do
504 Cotton Plough do do
505 506 & 507 3 Bed Quilts, W W Guess, Orange
508 Suit of clothes, J J Bigg, Raleigh
509 Silk Dress, Mrs Putney,
510 Lot of Devon and Durham cattle, Seth Jones Wake
511 Cow and calf, 512 White cow,
513 Colt Kentucky Bay, J R Lewellyn Orange
514 Drawings, E G Ketchum, Raleigh
515 Colored blanket, Mrs A V Carrol, Warren
516 & 517 Cases of embalmed Flowers, R B Smith, Cumberland
518 & 519 Extra wooden Spoons and Churn
520 Bag of Shells,
521 Cotton, O P Copeland, Murfreesborough
522 Cane, T H Lassiter Gates
523 Whetstone Grit, P S Benbow, Alamance
524 Monger Fowl, A T Barksdale, Cumberland
525 & 526 Harness Horse and Mare, W K Kane, Wayne
527 Cloak, J D & J Heughton, Anthony,
528 & 529 Blankets, Mrs A B Davis, Franklin
530 to 534 Needle Work, Hon D Turner, Warrenton
535 Basket, by blind man, a sailor, Newbern
536 Box of Segars, S D Whitfield, Craven
537 to 541 Subsoil Plough, Kentucky Plough, Reverse Point, Lavington Plough and Large Plough, C H Richmond, Caswell
542 to 544 Rock Island Spinnetts, J M Fowles, Raleigh
545 Horse Black Jack, A J Leach, Johnston
546 to 549 Woolen Cloth, J A Gunn, A & T O N S
550 Blackberry Wine, Mrs H L Cumberland
551 Preserved Glass Melons, Mrs J Evans, do
552 2 horse wagon, J N Seely, Johnston
553 to 555 Oil Paintings and Drawing, Mrs D Turner, Warrenton
556 Tobacco Stock, Thos Bailey, Wake
557 Patent Safety Valve, H G Bruce, Raleigh
558 Satin Bed Quilt, Miss M A Whitfield, do
559 Needle Work, Mrs N Gully, do
560 Car and Portable Railroad, J F Jones, Franklin
561 1 horse Plough, do
562 Case of Flowers, R E Smith, Raleigh
563 and 564 Pairs (2 in bed) and Pillow Bears, H Porter, do
565 & 567 Saddle Horse, and Mare, Wm Russell, Caswell
566 Sweet Potatoe, Col Vanhook, Granville.
568 Late Irish Potatoes, Paul C Cameron, Orange
569 Sugar cane, Miss E McCullers, Johnston
570 Butt Basket, Miss C Atkinson, do
571 Specimen of Wheat, J M T Twitty, Warren
572 Corn, G W Nicholson, Warren
573 2 Quilts, Mrs J E Kyle, Fayetteville
574 Sample of Rye, Joseph Betts, Raleigh
575 1 Barrel, H Wright, Cumberland
576 Specimens of Deafness, Dr D W C Benbow, Fayetteville
577 Saddle Horse, "Blue Dick," W H High, Raleigh
578 Malaga Grape, Mrs J Redmond, Tarboro'
579 Jack, one year old, J S Jones Warren
580 10 lbs Butter made at one churning, Mrs Askew, Warren
581 Eight ears of large and superior Corn, N E Williams, of Yadkin
582 Specimen of Whiskey, N E Williams, of Yadkin
583 Daguerreotype of the first Daily Paper—the "Daily Register"—ever published in N C, by Seaton Gales
584 96 varieties Agricultl Implements, Borden & Fisher, Norfolk

N. C. Cassimeres.—We saw at Mr. James G. Cook's store a very handsome article of Cassimere manufactured at Rock Island Mills, Mecklenburg county. We had no idea before that so fine an article of cassimere as the one we saw was made in North Carolina. Mr. P. Shemwell also has a very fine article of N. C. Cassimeres.—*No. Carolinian.*

The Presbyterian Synod of N. Carolina will hold its next session at Wilmington, commencing on the 9th of November.

The Fayetteville Presbytery will hold its session at the Church in Fayetteville on the 4th November.—*North Carolinian.*

HERE IS YOUR REMEDY!

Holloway's Ointment.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills have cured many persons afflicted with Scurvy, Scaldate Humours, and Diseases of the Skin.—Scurvy, Ringworms, and other cutaneous disorders are engendered by the impurity of the blood, and the only sure means to eradicate such complaints is to undrgo a course of Holloway's Pills, and at the same time apply externally his invaluable Ointment.—Cures performed by these wonderful medicines are daily attested, proving their astonishing efficacy in purifying the blood, strengthening the constitution, and re-establishing health. They are equally certain in the cure of cancerous sores, ulcerated wounds, and glandular swellings, and persons so afflicted should have recourse to these excellent medicines.

Sold by the Proprietor, 244 Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London and by all respectable vendors of Patent Medicines throughout the British Empire, and by those of the United States, in pots and boxes, at 37½ cents, 87 cents, and $1 50 each, wholesale, by the principal Drug houses in the Union, and by Messrs A. B. & D. SANDS, New York; and Mr. J. HORSEY, 84 Maiden Lane, New York

There is very considerable saving in taking the larger sizes.

N. B. Directions for the guidance of patients are affixed to each pot or box.

Wholesale by S. B. & T. A. EVANS, Wilmington, N. C.
For sale by E. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville, N. C.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 24, 1853.

The State Fair.—We wrote two hurried letters whilst in Raleigh last week, to give expression to our feelings of exultation at the unexpected success of the *First North Carolina State Fair.* (See first page of Weekly Observer.) We recur to the subject since our return home with unalloyed pleasure. If not equal to the Fairs of other States which have become used to such exhibitions, and have greater facilities for travel and transportation, it was certainly far superior to what was expected, a better exhibition than any North Carolinian supposed could be made, and was attended by thousands from all parts of the State, where we only expected to see hundreds. It has excited a spirit of emulation, of pride in what we have done, and of confidence for the future. It has brought farmers, and artisans, and manufacturers together, to talk about agriculture, the mechanic arts, and manufactures; to enlighten each other with the results of their experience; to cheer each other in the progress to excellence; to supply each other with the implements appropriate to their several vocations; and not the least, to become acquainted with each other, and thus to strengthen the ties which bind us together as North Carolinians.

A hastily prepared and imperfect catalogue of the articles on exhibition was printed during the Fair. We copy it in to-day's paper. We were under the necessity of returning home before the Premiums were publicly awarded; but learned that Dr. Holt had the premium, (of course,) for the best cattle. Thos. C. Smith of Bladen for the best brood mare; Thos. D. McDowell of Bladen for the best mules, a pair of very fine large animals, 2½ years old; Henry Elliot of this county for the best Hams; A. Alden of this county for the best fowls; Mrs. R. A. Shultz of Salem for the best home-made cloth.

Dr. Holt sold all his 22 beautiful Devon cattle, mostly yearlings, at an average of $50 each, we understand. Mr. Alden refused $15 for his two Cochin-China fowls.

It will be seen that a very large proportion of the articles were contributed by ladies, mostly of their own handiwork. Of these we may mention, as much admired no. 16, by Mrs. Deming of Fayetteville; nos. 27 and 28, by Mrs. Morning of Johnston; no. 104, by Mrs. Staten of Edgecombe; no. 274, by Mrs. Evans of Raleigh; 311, by Mrs. Field of Warren; no. 314, by Miss Grimes of Raleigh; nos. 316, 319, 320, 321, and 322, North Carolina silk, made by Miss Rodgers of Raleigh; no. 353, by Mrs. Mordecai of Raleigh; no. 363, by Mrs. W. J. Clarke; no. 433, by Miss Usher of Duplin; nos. 530 to 534, by Mrs. Daniel Turner of Warrenton.

Of other workmanship, we noticed as remarkable, besides what we have already mentioned, No. 145, by Thomas Lindley, of Chatham; Nos. 156 to 158, Jeans and Negro cloths from the factory of F. Fries of Salem, ranging in price from 50 cents to $1 25 per yard, and of excellent quality; No. 160, by R. A. Shultz, of Salem; No. 164, by I. G. Sides of Salem; No. 196, by Dr. Holt, of Lexington; No. 214, by R. E. Shultz, of Salem, No. 238, by Jos. Woltering of Wake; No. 351, by Paul C. Cameron, of Orange; No. 336, by Grey Utley, of Chapel Hill; No. 383, by W. D. Cooke, of Raleigh; No. 499, by J. Lindley, of Guilford; Nos. 516 to 519, by R. B. Smith, of Cumberland; No. 563, by H. Porter, of Raleigh.

Of the great number of agricultural implements, we are not well qualified to judge; but a gentleman of experience, who has examined the best things of the kind to be found in Baltimore, assured us, that many of these, such as ploughs, wheat fans, straw cutters, &c., were fully equal to any thing he found there. There were numerous agricultural implements on the ground from Baltimore, and Norfolk, which we do not find in the catalogue.

There were samples of domestics and yarn from eleven (out of 40 or 50) cotton and wool factories.

The Society held meetings every evening in the Commons Hall. Various propositions were discussed. One which was adopted appropriates $500 to pay for as many copies of the Farmer's Journal for gratuitous distribution. The officers elected for the following year were, Richard H. Smith, of Halifax, President; John S. Dancy, of Edgecombe, Dr. W. R. Holt, of Davidson, Henry Elliot, of Cumberland, and Col. Clark, of Warren, Vice Presidents; Dr. Tompkins, of Beaufort, Recording Secretary; and Thos. J. Lemay, of Wake, Corresponding Secretary; and Fabius J. Hutchins, of Wake, Treasurer.

The total receipts, for new memberships and at the gates, up to Thursday night, $2,792 05.

The next Fair was fixed for the 3d Tuesday in October, 1854.

The Annual Address by Hon. A. W. Venable was delivered on Wednesday to a large audience, by whom it was received with favor.

Next Governor.—The Goldsboro' Telegraph pays a well-merited tribute to the services and abilities of Henry W. Miller, Esq. of Wake, and nominates him as the next Whig candidate for Governor.

Hon. Daniel M. Barringer has been named for the same post by the Weldon Patriot. The same paper, upon Mr. B's. authority denies a rumor that he intends to remove from this State.

Both gentlemen have rendered eminent services to the State and to the party and either would represent the Whig party with ability. The Convention however, will have to name the man. And we trust that every Whig in the State is prepared to sacrifice personal preferences for the general good.

More Copper.—The Editors of the Hillsboro' Recorder have been shown fine specimens of copper taken from the lands owned by Mr. Stubbins and Mr. Cates, about six miles South-west of Hillsborough.

The Recorder thinks it will be found that Orange is as rich in copper ore as any portion of the state.

Western Rail Road.—Messrs. Smith & Colby, unable or unwilling to pay the 2d instalment of their subscription to the stock of this road, demanded a meeting of stockholders on Thursday last, in order by some means to get rid of the payment. The meeting accordingly took place, Maj. J. H. Cook Chairman, and J. M. Rose Secretary. A Mr. Hatch of New York, represented Smith & Colby, by virtue of a power of attorney, and submitted several impudent propositions, such as, that a bye-law should be adopted allowing them at any time to displace Directors and appoint others in their stead; and that the Directors should not (as the charter provides) locate the road and make contracts. These propositions were not put to a vote, as no one would second them. Finally, he offered a resolution, which was adopted by a vote of 27 to 15, providing that Smith & Colby may retain from $25,000 to $100,000 of their subscription of $406,400, provided they pay by the 1st of November the instalment of 5 per cent. on the amount so retained, and should then be released from the remainder. It being understood that they forfeit the $1 per share already paid on the shares released.

Circumstances have come to light, disclosing so much of bad faith on the part of Smith & Colby towards their co-stockholders, as to make an association with them by no means desirable to honorable men. And after the sale of their stock on the 5th November, we trust the Company will be rid of them forever.

More Letters.—The disgraceful letter of Mr. Guthrie has called forth a letter from Judge Bronson, Collecter of New York; and the strictures of the Washington Union, in its official capacity, a long reply from District Attorney O'Connor.

Mr. O'Connor's letter is too long for our columns; and indeed, the able, dignified, and independent letter of Judge Bronson, which we copy in full, renders the publication of the other unnecessary.

The issue has been made. Mr. Bronson distinctly refuses to sacrifice his convictions of duty to the orders from Washington. He refuses just as distinctly to resign. The Administration must either dismiss him or back out from its position, assumed, according to Mr. Guthrie, with entire unanimity. How the Administration will rescue itself from its difficulties, remains to be seen. The letter to Mr. Bronson was a great blunder. To dismiss him will be worse.

Latest News.—The N. Y. Times of Saturday (for which we are indebted to Mr. White, P. M. of Raleigh,) has a telegraphic despatch from Washington stating as a fixed fact that Collector Bronson's removal has been determined on.

The Money Pressure.—There was quite a panic in the stock market in New York on Wednesday last, and money was obtained with the greatest difficulty on the best securities.

Several failures of dry goods houses have occurred.

The rumor of the failure of George Law, the N. Y. millionaire, is contradicted.

Jacob Little & Co., bankers of Wall street, are reported as unable to meet their engagements.

Another Coalition.—The locofocos and abolitionists in the Vermont Legislature have coalesced and elected the officers between them. Of course they can't be blamed for it; as the Democrats in Vermont are only carrying out the policy of the Administration.

Important if True.—The Washington Union says it has reason to believe that the British policy to Africanize Cuba is now actually consummated, or is about being consummated, in the scheme for introducing apprentices from Africa into Cuba, with the consent of Spain, and under the protection of ships of war, to be worked ten years as slaves, with the further agreement that slavery will cease to exist in the island at the end of fifty years. The Union treats the execution of this scheme, under the guarantees of the British Navy, and the necessarily continued British protectorate over the island, to make it effectual, as a transfer of Cuba from Spain to Britain, and says,

"In this aspect of the case, the decided action of our Government is demanded by that universally approved American sentiment, which is prepared to resist, at all hazards, any attempt of any European power to interfere with the affairs of this continent."

It is quite possible that this is a filibustering movement merely, on the part of the Union and its informants.

The Tariff Reduction.—The North Carolinian thinks that we published a great deal of 'nonsense' about its article on this subject. The editor of that paper has had so much practical experience in that line, that we should have deferred to his judgment if he had not undertaken to prove it by setting up and knocking certain propositions of his own *as ours.*

We did not intimate, much less propose, that Gen. McKay's tariff should remain unchanged. On the contrary, we think now, as we thought at first, that it should never have been passed. We did show that the Carolinian's accusations against the Whig party were unfounded, and that they applied to Gen. McKay and the Locofocos.

With all due deference to the Carolinian, we are inclined to think that the 'nonsense' is all on its side, and that it has given us a practical example of the fable which tells how and by whom the dead lion was kicked.

Why don't the North Carolinian tell its readers that Mr. Fillmore's Erie letter was written, (if at all,) in 1838, ten years before his letter to Gov. Gayle, which was perfectly satisfactory to the South? There appears to be a studied concealment of this fact by the Carolinian. Now if Mr. Fillmore wrote a letter in 1838 against the South, yet when he afterwards went to Congress always acted fairly to the South, and wrote another letter in 1848 in accordance with his action, *we* think he occupied a very different position from that of Dix, who always spoke and acted against the South (particularly in 1848, when he supported the Buffalo platform and its abolition candidates Van Buren & Co.) and who never by word or deed did justice to the South till since he got one office, and was a candidate for a higher.

Mr. Dix.—It is said that this gentleman has resigned his post as Sub-Treasurer at New York.

Hon. R. M. McLean, of Maryland, has been appointed Commissioner to China, *vice* Hon. R. J. Walker, declined.

The Central Rail Road.—The friends of this road will no doubt be glad to hear that a load of iron for it was received here last week.

Charlotte Whig.

It is expected, says the Columbia *Carolinian*, that by the first of next month, a Northern mail will be assigned to the Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road, in addition to the sea route from Wilmington to this city. By the first of January the boats will be set aside, and a double mail will then be forwarded by the former route.

The Yellow Fever has disappeared from New Orleans.

MARRIED,

In Sampson, on the 6th inst., by the Rev. Charles P. Jones, JOHN W. PAGE, M. D. of Wake county, to Miss MARTHA ANNABELLA, daughter of John R. Buie, dec'd.

In Raleigh, on the 19th inst., by Rev. Benjamin H. Rice, D. D., THOMAS DEWEY, Esq., Cashier of the Bank in Charlotte, to BESSIE, daughter of the Rev'd Dr. Lacy.

DIED,

In Richmond county on the 19th inst., HARRISON W., eldest son of Benjamin H. and Mary A. Covington, aged 4 years and 10 months.

In Asheville on the 1st instant, in the 29th year of his age, SAMUEL M. McDOWELL, Esq. eldest son of Col. Charles McDowell of Quaker Meadows, Burke County.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—Oct. 24.

BACON—	8	a 9	MOLASSES—		
BEESWAX—	25	a	Cuba,	26	a 28
CANDLES—E.F.	16	a 17	New Orleans,	37½	a 40
Adamantine	30	a 35	NAILS—	5½	a 6
Sperm	50	a	OILS—Linseed,	80	a
COFFEE—Rio,	12	a 13	Tanners',	60	a 70
Laguira,	12½	a 13½	SALT—		
St. Domingo,	10	a 11	Liv'p. (sack,	2 00	a 2 25
COTTON—			Alum, (bu.)		a
Strictly prime,	9	a	SEED—		
Prime,	8½	a	Flaxseed,	1 00	a 1 10
Fair,	8¼	a	Clover, per lb.	12½	a 15
COTTON BAGGING—			SHOT—		
Gunny,	13	a 15	Com., pr. bag,	2 00	a
Dundee,	12	a 14	Buck,	2 25	a
Burlaps,	10	a 12	SPIRITS—		
COTTON YARNS—			Peach Brandy,	50	a 60
No. 5 to 10,	17	a 18	Apple "	45	a 50
DOMESTIC GOODS—			N.C. Whisky,	35	a 40
Brn. Sheetings,	7¾	a 8	Northern "		a
Osnaburgs,	9¾	a 10	N. E. Rum,	40	a
FEATHERS—	30	a	Jam'ca Rum,	$2	a 2 50
FLOUR—			Fr. Brandy,	$2	a 3 00
Superfine,	6	a 6 00	American Gin,	30	a 40
Fine,	5 75	a	Holland do,	1 50	a 2 00
Scratched,	5 25	a	SUGAR—		
GRAIN—			Loaf,	11	a 12
Corn,	70	a 75	Crushed,	10	a 11
Wheat,	95	a	St. Croix,	9	a
Oats,	50	a	Porto Rico,	7	a 9
Peas,	70	a 80	New Orleans,	6	a 8
Rye,	90	a	TALLOW—	10	a
HIDES—Dry,	7	a 8	TOBACCO—		
Green,	3	a 4	Leaf,	none.	
IRON—			Manufactured,	8	a 15
Swedes, co. bar,	5	a	WHITE LEAD,	$2¼	a 2 50
Ditto, wide,	6	a	WINDOW GLASS—		
English,	4	a	8 x 10,	2¼	a 2½
LARD—	10	a 11	10 x 12,	2¾	a
LEAD—	8½	a 9	WOOL—	22	a 23

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon—Stock on hand large; and it continues to arrive freely. Market dull.

Cotton—We reduce quotations ¼ on the best quality. But little of common grades offering.

Flour—Prices unchanged.

Feathers in demand; receipts not equal to demand.

Rye sells readily.

N. C. Spirits—The quotations are for the common kinds; of the better grades the market is well supplied and prices are in proportion to quality.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Turpentine has declined from $3 75 for virgin and yellow to $3 60, hard $2 to $2 10. Spirits has likewise declined to 55. Common Rosin $1 20. Tar $2 15. N C Bacon Sides and Shoulders 10, Western 8. Lard 12½. Last sales Fay. super Flour $6 75 to $7. Cotton 9. 6 ratts Timber ranging from $9 to $13.

Cotton—comes in slowly, and is dull of sale. On Thursday last 39 bales mixed qualities sold at 9 to 10 cents per lb., as in quality; and Wednesday a small lot sold at 9 cents per lb. There are one or two parcels now offering on market, but cannot find a buyer.

Wil. Pr. Cur. Friday last.

At Cheraw, cotton 8 to 9¼. Sales of the week 374 bales.

At Charleston, cotton 7¾ to 10, a fall of ½ to 1 cent. Flour 6 25 to 7 75. Bacon 9 to 9¼.

At New York, on Saturday last, Spirits Turpentine dull at 63. Cotton declined a cent between the 15th and 18th.

Total receipts of cotton, 124,538 bales, against 255,014 last year. Decrease 130,476.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Oct 21 and 22—Strs Alice and Fanny Lutterloh (of Lutterloh's Line) with goods for Stedman & Horne; A A Mckethan; Jones & Leach; Rockfish Co; J & T Waddill; Troy & Marsh; D & W McLaurin; W Draughon; T J Johnson; E L & J A Pemberton; D McRae; S W Tillinghast & Co; B Rose; Amburg & Co; J Kyle; S T Hawley & Son; J W Powers & Co; W F Watts; Jas A Smith; H L Myrover; H & E J Lilly; Richmond Mant Co; T J Johnson; D W Livingston; J G Cook; A H Whitfield; G W Fourhea; Graham & Little; W B Wright; T J Council & Cain; Mrs S J Hart; P P Johnson; Jas G Cook; T S Lutterloh.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 19.—Brig Richmond from Bath, Me.: Brig Francis Jane fm Boston. 21—Barque E Churchill, frm Boston; Schr Larmartine frm N York; Brig Hasbinger frm Curacoa; Schr Marcia Tribon from Boston. 22—Brig Tangier; from Boston.

PERUVIAN GUANO AFLOAT.

THE undersigned has a supply on the way, which may be expected in store early next month.

Those who are in want of the article will do well to make early application.

BEVERLY ROSE.

Oct. 25, 1853. 1t

New Winter Goods.

THE undersigned have received in part, and in a few days will have in store, their Second Stock of

SEASONABLE GOODS,

All of which were selected with care, and will be offered to their old customers and others on reasonable terms.

H. & E. J. LILLY.

Oct. 21, 1853. 38tf

NEW BOOKS.

FERN LEAVES from Fanny's Portfolio; Annie Grayson, or Life in Washington; The Wizard of the Wave; Edith's Legacy, or the Longwoods of the Grange; John Randolph, Wm. Wirt, and other Sketches of Character, by F. W. Thomas; Barnes's Notes on the Book of Daniel; Life and Works of Robert Burns, by Chalmers; Hearts and Faces, or Home-Life Unveiled; Father Brighthopes, by the author of Hearts and Faces.

Also, farther supplies of Parker's and other series of School Readers; Webster's and Walker's School Dictionaries; Mitchell's Primary Geography; The School Song and Hymn Book; Grace Aguilar's Works; Wiley's New Form Book; Swaim's Justice, &c. Just rec'd by

E. J. HALE & SON.

Oct. 22.

Revolutionary History of N. Carolina.

IN three Lectures, by Rev. Dr. Hawks, Hon. D. L. Swain, and Hon. Wm. A. Graham; with a Preliminary Sketch of the Battle of the Alamance.

Just rec'd by E. J. HALE & SON.

Oct. 22.

Stop the Thief!

STOLEN from the subscriber's stables, on the night of the 22d inst., a young light sorrel HORSE, well broke to harness, about 14 or 15 hands high, about 7 years old, with a star in the forehead, with a white streak extending to the nostrils, which, when there, gets considerably larger. Also with a scar, or rather a sore, on the left shoulder, caused by the gear.

It is supposed that GEO. W. McDONALD, of or near Fayetteville, is guilty of the villainous act, as he was seen lurking in this neighborhood a few days ago. A liberal reward will be given for the delivery of the Horse; also for the apprehension and proof sufficient to convict the villain that stole the Horse.

Any information thankfully received.

ELI GIBSON

Gibson's Store, Richmond co., N. C.
Oct. 23, 1853. 3-38tf

NOTICE.

AFTER the dissolution of the late firm of Branson & Johnson, the undersigned was appointed to settle the affairs. In his absence Mr. A. M. Campbell is authorised to collect debts due the said firm and grant receipts and discharges.

A. M. JOHNSON

Oct. 22, 1853. 38-3tpd

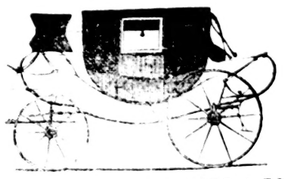
FOR THE TEETH.

"ORRIS TOOTH PASTE," prepared by Dr. D. W. C. Benbow, Dentist, Fayetteville.

"Aromatic Myrrh," as suggested by Dr. F. B. Gardette, Dentist, Philadelphia.

"Chlor

The Largest Carriage Factory in the South!



A. A. McKETHAN

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has built up large substantial Brick Buildings at his old stand, expressly for manufacturing Carriages. Thankful for the very liberal patronage he has received for the last 21 years, he hopes by strict attention to business, with a desire to give satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same. He warrants his work to be made of the best material and by experienced workmen in each branch of the business. His work will compare favorably with any made in the United States, for neatness and durability.

He is determined to sell and do any work in his line as low, and on as good terms as any work done elsewhere if it is as well done. He now has on hand, Ready for Sale, the LARGEST STOCK of

Carriages, Barouches, Rockaways, and Buggies,

Ever offered in this place, and a very large stock of work nearly finished, which will be finished early. All of which will be sold very low for Cash or on short time to punctual customers. He has on hand now ready ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY Vehicles finished, and in the course of construction.

☞ All work made by him is warranted 12 months with fair usage, and should it fail by bad workmanship, material will be repaired free of charge.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine for themselves.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to. Repairing executed on short notice and on very reasonable terms.

May 28, 1853. 98tf

NOTICE.

THOSE who are indebted to me by Note or Account will please settle the same. And all debts due me prior to the 1st of June, 1850, must be settled, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

A. A. McKETHAN

May 30, 1853. 98tf

Spirits Turpentine Wanted.

THE undersigned will pay cash for Spirits Turpentine, in good order, allowing only a fair margin to pay incidental expenses in sending to a general market.

When parties prefer to sell on their own account, the undersigned will make liberal cash advances, for the usual commission on all Spirits and Rosin placed at their wharfs for shipment, giving the owner always the option to sell in Wilmington or ship to New York.

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

July 9, 1853. 81tf

C. E LEETE.—*Person Street.*

IS receiving Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Ready-Made Clothing, and Iron Chery.

ALSO

20 Bbls. Mess Pork,
25 " No. 2 Mackerel,
25 " Scale Fish,
30 Kits Salmon.

Also, German Erasive Soap, for removing grease spots from Woolens and Silk. All of which he offers low for Cash or Produce.

C. E. LEETE

Aug. 27, 1852. 90 3m

WORLD'S FAIR.

Crystal Palace.

PERSONS visiting New York or travelling through North Carolina, should prepare themselves by calling at M. A. BAKER'S, Sign of the Big Gun, opposite the Post Office, where they will find a large assortment of double and single-barrel Shot Guns, Rifles and Pistols, at Republican Cole's Reporting, Allen's Revolving, Wesson's Repeater and self-priming Pistols.

Powder Flasks, Shot and Game Bags, Percussion Caps of French and English make; also a large assortment of Gaming Implements, which he will sell at the lowest cash prices.

REPAIRING of every thing in the Gunsmith line will be done at short notice, in the best manner, and for a small charge.

Rifles of all kinds constantly on hand and manufactured to order, and warranted to shoot from 100 to 300 yards. Persons wishing to purchase any of the above named articles, will do well to give me a trial.

M. A. BAKER.
Sign of the Wooden Gun.
Hay street, opposite the Post Office.

July 21, 1853. 12tf

WOULD respectfully inform the public that he is still at his old stand carrying on the above business in all its branches. He returns thanks for the liberal patronage he has received, and hopes by a strict attention to business, and a desire to please all and give general satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same.

He warrants all his work to be made of the best material and by experienced workmen, having a more ***convenient*** and ***commodious*** Shop, he flatters himself that his work will compete with any made in the State for style, elegance and durability, and should any of it fail in twelve months, with fair usages either in workmanship or material, he will repair it free of charge.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine his work, as he is determined to sell low for cash or short time.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to. ☞ REPAIRING neatly executed at short notice and lowest possible prices.

Fayetteville, Jan 26, 1853. 63tf

The Subscriber still continues to carry on the CABINET BUSINESS in Fayetteville, and in addition to his Establishment on Bow Street, near Eccles's Bridge, has opened a large WARE ROOM on Hay street, nearly opposite the Fayetteville Hotel, and one door East of Messrs. Haigh & Son's, where a general assortment of

FURNITURE,

Made by competent and faithful workmen, may be had at prices corresponding with the times. Also, an assortment of Northern-made FURNITURE, selected by himself, which will be sold at a very moderate advance.

DUNCAN McNEILL.

Nov. 10, 1851. 38tf

HE keeps on hand an assortment of Fisk's celebrated METALLIC BURIAL CASES, which have been highly recommended by Willie P. Mangum, Henry Clay, Lewis Cass, Wm. R. King, and many other illustrious characters, who have examined and witnessed their utility.

$100 REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, two Negro Girls and four Children, viz: MARTHA, a bright mulatto, five feet four or five inches high, took with her two girl children, Frances and Ann; HANNAH, copper colored, about the same height of Martha. Hannah took with her two male children, Lewis and John.

The above negroes formerly belonged to the estate of George T. Barksdale, and are supposed to be lurking about the Cape Fear, about Mr. Winslow's plantation. The above reward will be paid for their confinement in any Jail so that the subscriber can get them, or for their delivery to the subscriber in Sampson county.

ELEET B. PETTERSON

September 6, 1852. 26tf

STEDMAN & HORNE,

Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, &c.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens and the public generally, that they have just returned from New York, and are receiving their Spring Stock of Goods, consisting of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, &c.

A variety of Hats, suitable for the season; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots, Shoes and Slippers; a large assortment of ready-made Clothing; a great many articles in the ladies line, and we would be pleased to have them to call and examine for themselves.

All orders sent to our care from our friends and customers will be promptly attended to.

March 30, 1853. 81tf

FRENCH BURR MILLSTONES.

Great Reduction in Price.

EGERTON, MORRIS & CO.

CONTINUE to make to order, and keep constantly on hand

French Burr Millstones

Of all dimensions, warranted to be of best quality, being made from Burr blocks, selected by them from the best quarries in France. They keep for sale

Cologne, Cocalaca and Esopus Millstones; Burr Blocks, Bolting Cloth, Screen Wire, Calcined Plaster, Hydraulic Cement, &c.

Orders from any part of the country promptly attended to by

R. M. ORRELL,
Agent at Fayetteville, N. C.

March 11, 1853. 76tf

NEW BAKERY.

THE Subscriber has established a Bakery on Bow Street, on the lot two doors East of Duncan McNeill's Cabinet Shop. He is prepared to furnish Families, Boats, and the public generally, with Bread, Biscuit, and Cakes of various kinds, of the best quality, as he has procured the services of one of the best Bakers in the State. Prices reasonable. Give me a call.

CHAS. BANKS.

Fayetteville, Dec. 28, 1852. 55tf

CASSIMERES, CASSIMERES.

I HAVE just received a fresh supply of that celebrated SALEM CASSIMERE, to which I would call the attention of my friends and the public in general.

P. SHEMWELL.

May 5, 1853. 91tf

2,000 *Bbls. Turpentine Wanted,*

FOR which the highest cash prices will be paid.

McLEAN & JONES.

Summerville, N. C., May 18, 1853. 95tf

Who would have thought it?

A new Carriage Establishment on the Military Green, opposite the Methodist Church, fronting on Maynard Street

GREAT ENTERPRISE!

Fayetteville is bound to Shine!!

THE Subscribers would respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have entered into copartnership for the purpose of conducting the general CARRIAGE BUSINESS in all its various parts. And being both practical workmen, fully understanding their business, they leave no hesitation to compare work with any establishment in Fayetteville as to style and durability.

One of the firm may be known by reference to A. H. Whitfield's in or work for the last two years.

We warrant all work to give general satisfaction for twelve months.

Repairing done in the neatest manner low for cash.

PIER & BRANIN
James H. Pier. James Branin

Fayetteville, July 24, 1853. 92tf

FAMILY FLOUR.

A FEW Bbls. of Brower's Extra.

This article is as good as the Extra Genesee. It is recommended with great confidence.

On consignment and for sale by

H. L. MYROVER & CO.

Sept. 27, 1853. 31 4t

NEW GOODS

At the old stand of H. Branson & Son.

THE UNDERSIGNED have just received a LARGE STOCK OF GOODS, embracing a general assortment recently bought in the northern market under favorable circumstances. They have

Loaf, crushed, powered and brown sugars; Java, Laguira and Rio Coffee; pepper, spice, ginger, cloves and nutmegs; sup. carb. soda; indigo; madder; borax; camphor; alum; epsom salts; saltpetre; molasses; syrup; salt; nore saddles, bridles and martingals; collars; wagon and buggy whips; spades, shovels and forks; trace, dog, tongue, breast and halter chains; coffee mills; wagon boxes; mill, crosscut and hand saws; cut nails and spikes; a good assortment of pocket and table cutlery; blacksmith tools complete; turpentine hackers, scrapers, dippers and axes; broad and chopping axes; guns; window glass; rivets. A large stock of ready-made clothing and staple dry goods; gunny and hemp bagging; rope and twine; Swedes, American bar and hoop iron; square and octagon cast steel; German and blister steel; *carpenters and blasting powder*; hats, caps, boots and shoes, western and North Carolina bacon; together with almost every article sold in this market, all of which will be sold at fair prices for cash, on time to prompt customers, or country produce taken.

G. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

July 30, 1853. 15tf

☞ The office of the Cape Fear Steamboat Company is kept in the above building.

J. D. WILLIAMS, Agent.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, AND FANCY GOODS.

The Subscriber is now receiving a large and well selected Stock of Gold and Silver Watches and Jewelry of the latest styles; *Silver and Plated Ware*; Gold, Silver and Steel Spectacles; Gold Pencils and Pens; Fine Pocket and Pen Knives; Fine Razors and Scissors; Mathematical Instruments; Surveyors' Compasses and Chains; Double and single-barrel Guns; Powder Flasks; Shot Belts; Game Bags; Percussion Caps; a good assortment of Pistols; Walking Canes; Port-Moneys; Pocket and Dressing Combs; Hair, Flesh, Tooth and Lather Brushes; a good assortment of Violins and Bows; Clarionets; Flageolets; Flutes; Fifes; Accordeons; large and small Music Boxes; Violin and Guitar Strings; Microscopes; Spy Glasses; Ladies' Work Boxes; Coral; Eight and One-day Clocks; variety of Fancy Goods, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold low.

☞ All kinds of Watches and Clocks cleaned and repaired.

W. PRIOR.

Sept. 1, 1853. 24-3m

Pure French Brandy, Port and Madeira Wine.

THE subscriber has just received and offers for sale a pure article of each of the above. These Liquors having been purchased expressly for medical purposes, can be relied on by those in want of a good article.

J. N. SMITH, Chemist & Druggist.

Oct. 8, 1853. 34-tf

2 STEAM ENGINES FOR SALE, one of six Horse Power, and one of 2½ Horse Power, with Boilers, in complete running order.

Oct. 5, 1853. HALL & BOLLINGER.

D. W. C. Benbow,

DENTAL SURGEON,

IS located third door below the Market. All who are in need of the services of a Dentist are respectfully invited to call. He guarantees satisfaction in all operations.

N. B. Those for whom he operated last season will please call into his Rooms at some convenient time.

October 10, 1853. 34tf

New Goods.

THE subscriber has just returned from New York, and is now receiving his

Fall Stock of Goods,

To which he invites buyers. May be found in his old stand.

Distillers' Glue, common and FINE.
Candles, Crystal Palace, Wax, Sperm, Adamantine and Pearl.
City-made Boots, heavy ditto.
Hats, Caps, Blankets, Kerseys, &c.
Cedar Tubs, Pails, Buckets, Kelue, &c.
Cotton Rug Goods, for passages.
Common Carpetings, with a variety of reasonable and useful articles.
Sugar and Coffee and Tea.
A lot of fine Travelling Trunks, Carpet Bags, &c.
2 dozen Wagon and Dray Whips.
Mule Collars and Gear, patent and common Harness.
Gunny and Dundee Bagging and Rope.
500 sacks Salt.
6 tons Iron, assorted.

I will sell for cash, barter, or on time, to suit purchasers.

2 doors West of Cape Fear Bank.

THO. C. JOHNSON

Fayetteville, Oct. 1853. 34tf

1000 lbs. pure WHITE LEAD,

100 gallons Linseed Oil.
Varnish, Chrome Green, Glass, Putty, &c.
For sale by S. J. HINSDALE
Oct. 10, 1853. 34 1m

Important to Copper and Coal Miners.

WE have just received 500 lbs. of DRILLS, made from the best Dutch eight square Cast Steel, price 25 cts. per lb. Also, 500 lbs. ¾ inch Square Steel, for striking Hammer. Drills, Hammers, Tamping Bars and Scrapers made to order.

HALL & BOLLINGER

Oct. 10, 1853. 34 1m

The Southern Harmony, and Musical Companion.

A further supply just received.

E. J. HALE & SON

Oct. 10.

VALUABLE PLANTATION

FOR SALE

THE subscriber wishing to change his business offers for sale his PLANTATION in Robeson, 12 miles from Lumberton, on the Hadleysville Road, situated on Antioch's Swamp, containing 500 acres, on which about 100 are under cultivation. The situation is healthy, as is the water equal to any in the county. The dwelling, and all necessary out houses are in good repair. The best recommendation which the Subscriber can receive is to be found in the extra price Corn and Cotton now growing on the Plantation, which all who desire to purchase are invited to examine. There is within half a mile of the house a bold fresh spring, believed to contain a valuable mineral properties. There is also within half a mile of the dwelling house a large new Academy, in which Classical schools are now taught. Terms easy.

JOHN A. BOWLAND

August 26, 1853. 29tf

NOTICE.

$50 REWARD

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, about the 15th of July, 1851, a negro girl Sarah. Said negro is about 16 years of age, black, with large white eyes, large limbs, weighs about 140 pounds.

Said girl is supposed to be lurking in the neighborhood of Mr. Eric Wright, or Gen. McKay's, in Bladen county. The above reward will be paid for her delivery, or her confinement in any gaol in the State of North Carolina.

WM. G. BUTLER

Carlton, N. C., March 14, 1853. 74tf

JUST RECEIVED,

A PRIME 1st Manatee Butter.
New Orleans and Cuba Molasses.
Java, Laguira and Rio Coffee.
Sugar, Rice, &c.

WORTH & ELLIOTT

March 7, 1853. 74tf

ROCKFISH SHEETINGS,

BY the bale or less bale, for sale by

C. T. HAIGH & SON

July 13, 1852 8tf

2d Purchase for the Fall of 1853.

THE undersigned would notify their customers and all others buying in this market, that they are now receiving their second Stock of FALL GOODS for 1853, selected by one of the firm personally consisting of a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Hardware, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes.

ALSO—A large addition to their Stock of Ready-Made Clothing.

All of which they offer to the trade upon their usual accommodating terms.

Purchasers will find it to their interest to give our stock an examination before making their selections.

HALL & SACKETT

October 3, 1853. 32tf

SECOND

Fall and Winter Stock for 1853.

STARR & WILLIAMS are now receiving their SECOND Stock for this season, of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods; Hats, Caps, Shoes, Boots; Silk, Satin and Straw Bonnets; Embroideries, and Ready-made Clothing; —with a large assortment of Hosiery, Gloves, Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs.

The above Stock embraces a variety of Seasonable Goods not enumerated, comprising one of the largest assortments we have ever offered; and having recently been purchased by the Package, at a reduction from the prices of the first of the season, they will be offered to Wholesale Buyers on our usual terms.

J. B. STARR. J. M. WILLIAMS.

Oct. 2, 1853. 32tf

Fall Trade, 1853.

I have received my Fall Stock of

Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.

My Stock is large, and well worth the attention of purchasers. Any kind of Produce taken in exchange.

JAS. G. COOK.

Oct. 3, 1853. 32tf

COTTON BAGGING.

I HAVE a plentiful supply of Gunny and Dundee Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope, and Bagging Twine. Send in your orders and they shall be supplied.

JAS. G. COOK.

Oct. 3, 1853. 32tf

FOR SALE,

A YOUNG and gentle harness Horse.

J. & T. WADDILL

Oct. 1, 1853. 32tf

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to the subscriber for Clothing, by note or account, will please call and settle the same, (as no longer time can be given,) or their notes and accounts will be placed in the hands of an officer. He may be found on Gillespie street, 3 doors south of Market Square.

H. GRAHAM.

Oct. 1, 1853. 32tf

To the Heirs at Law of Lyttleton Turner, late of Sampson County, N. C.

NOTICE is hereby given to you, that at the next Term of the County Court of Sampson, the 3d Monday of November, we shall propound for probate the last Will and Testament of Lyttleton Turner.

AMMA B. CHESNUTT, } Executors.
THOMAS L. FAISON, }

Clinton, N. C., Oct. 1, 1853. 32-4MN

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has taken the shop between Drs. Mallett & McSwain and Eccles's Bridge, where he intends carrying on the TAILORING BUSINESS in all its branches. Having had practical experience in most of the Atlantic cities, he feels assured that he can please the most fastidious.

All orders will be executed with neatness and despatch.

B. MONAGHAN

March 28, 1853. 81-tf

Watches and Jewelry.

THE subscriber has recently returned from the North, with decidedly a very rich and well selected stock of

Watches & Jewelry,

Embracing all the latest styles and fashions.

Large lot of SILVER WARE: Spoons, Soup Ladles, Sugar Tongs, Dining and Dessert Forks, plain, threaded, J. L. and Brunswick patterns. Butter Knives; Mugs; Salt, Cream and Mustard Spoons. Plated Goods: Tea Sets, Coffee Urns, Chamber and Parlor Candlesticks, Castors, Sugar Dish, Snuffer and Tray, Ladies' Work Boxes. Full assortment of Military Goods. Clarionets, Flageolets, Flutes, Fifes, Accordeons, Flutinas, large and small Music Boxes, (some with Piano accompaniment,) Violins, (some very fine Italian.) Surveyors' Compasses and Chains, Mathematical Instruments, Eye Glasses for Miners, very fine Razors and Straps, fine Scissors. Large lot Pocket and Table Cutlery, some in sets of 51 pieces. Pocket Knives, with spoon, fork, blade, phleme, &c. Large lot of well selected double barrel Guns, Powder Flasks, Shot Belts, Game Bags, &c. A good assortment of Colt's and various other kinds of Pistols. Five or six different kind of Clocks; Walking Canes.

And various other notions, which I would like to sell very low.

J. M. BEASLEY

August 13, 1853. 19-3m

FANCY GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving his FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF

Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS.

and offers them to the public upon terms as easy, and prices as low, as any stock in North Carolina. As he is determined to sell for a small profit, either for cash or on time to punctual customers, all would do well to call and see his stock before purchasing.

Out of his stock, he enumerates a few of the leading articles: rich brocade and figured Silks; plain Silk grode de rhine; do. taffeta Muslin de Laine of every price and color; all wool de Laine; Lace, Muslin and Crochet Sleeves; Chemizetts and Collars; Grass and Corded Skirts; Ladies' and gentlemen's Kid, Silk, and Woven Gloves; Linen Cambric Hdk'fs; an assortment of plain, dotted and checked Swiss Muslin, Cambric and Jaconet; Bombazines and Alpacas; Cambric and Swiss Edging and Inserting; French Merino of every color; ladies' Silk and Merino Vest; Corsetts, white Crape Shawls; among other styles, a great variety of ladies' Dress Goods and Trimmings. Your attention is particularly called to his assortment of Ladies de Laines, Ladies and misses' white and colored Sack Flannels; Bishop Lawns and Irish Linens; good assortment Ladies' Shoes, Slippers and Gaiters, among them a beautiful article of white Kid Slipper and Gaiter. Black and colored French and American Cloths and Cassimeres for Ready Made Clothing; an assortment of Goods for negro wear, such as Kerseys and Blankets, Brogan Boots and Shoes, with all other goods usually kept in my line.

J. C. POE.

Sept. 14, 1853. 28-3m

FALL, 1853.

J. JAMES KYLE

IS now receiving a very large and general assortment of DRY GOODS, among which are

1,000 pieces new Style Calicoes, 7-8 M. DeLaine, 4-4 French and English Merinoes, 250 Alpaca Plaid Brocade and other Silks, Merino and Crape Plaid and plain shawls, assorted Hats, Caps and Bonnets, Silk and Cotton Hdk'fs; Ladies', Misses' and Children's Boots and Shoes, Boiting Cloths, No. 1 to 10. With many other goods, all of which have been purchased for Cash, by the Package, and will be offered wholesale or retail as low as possible. Those wishing to purchase cheap will please call and examine.

Sept. 16, 1853. 29tf

Important to Builders & House Carpenters.

THE Patent Right of Short's Window Sash, so universally introduced in the Northern cities, is for sale by the subscriber.

This Sash has numerous advantages. It combines greater strength with better appearance, as parts is entirely dispensed with. Strips of India rubber, laid on the sash, prevent all noise and jingling, at the same time making the window water tight. The window with this improvement may be easily taken to pieces, cleaned or repaired.

For particulars address

L. C. TURNER, Architect,
Wilmington, N. C.

Sept 1 3m

New Goods for Fall & Winter.

Hex'r Johnson & Co.

HAVE received and are now receiving, a large and well selected stock of Seasonable Goods, embracing almost every article kept in the Dry Goods line.

Their stock consists in part of

Rich black and figured Silks
Plain black Grode de Rhine
Rich Brocade and Plaid Silks, latest style
Plaid Silks for Aprons
Solid colored Silks for dressing, &c
Super French Merino of all colors
Printed & plaid Satin Cassimere, very fine & handsome
Plain, printed and solid color all wool De Laine
Alpacas of various colors, finish and price
Bombazines and Merinoes, a fine assortment
Collars, Undersleeves, Chemisetts, embroidered Hdkfs
Muslin Edging and Insertings of all kinds and qualities
A large assortment of Thread, Linen, Lisle, Swiss, Cotton and Jaconett Edgings and Insertings
A large assortment of rich cloth, velvet, merino, satin and silk Cloaks, Visettes and Mantillas, of the latest styles, running in price from $1 to $45
A large and *handsome* assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings; Tweeds, Jeans, Kerseys, Linseys
Marlboro' Stripes and Plaids, for servant's wear
Fine Flannel, plain and printed, for children
Blankets, a large variety

A large Stock of Hats, Caps, Boots & Shoes.

Ready-made Clothing—Coats, Pants, Vests, from very fine to ordinary

Our stock is too large and varied to note down every particular article, but our assortment is a very desirable one, and cannot fail to please.

We would solicit an early call from all our old friends, customers and the public generally. We are ready at all times to show our goods, and prices, as we expect to sell on as reasonable terms as any other house in our line. We may be found at our Store No 1 Green street, North-east corner Market Square.

ALEX'R JOHNSON & CO.

Fayetteville, Sept 23, 1853. 31-tf

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!!

BEING determined to quit selling Liquors, we now offer a small lot of Fine Liquors at New York cost and charges; such as French Brandy; Jamaica and St. Croix Rum; Port, Madeira, Malaga and Teneriffe Wines; 3 baskets Champagne, (Anchor Brand;) Champagne Cider, &c. Persons wishing to purchase any of the above Liquors would do well to call and see us.

TROY & MARSH.

Aug. 4, 1853. 16-tf

AT THE RED SIGN.

McDonald & McMaster

HAVE just received a full and complete stock of GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, &c., to which they would invite the attention of the citizens and surrounding country. They will sell low for CASH, or on time to punctual customers. They purchased their Goods for cash, and this will enable them to sell LOW. They have facilities that many houses have not; they have agents established in Baltimore and New York, who always advise them of any change in articles in their line, and who purchase only when bargains are to be had. We keep always on hand a splendid assortment of foreign and domestic Liquors; Loaf, Crushed and Brown Sugars; Rio, Java and Laguira Coffees; Green, Hyson and Black Teas; New Orleans and Cuba Molasses; Table and Sack Salt; Bacon, Lard, Mess Pork, Mess Beef, Smoked Beef, Dryed Venison; No. 1, 2 and 3 Mackerel; Butter, Cheese, Flour, Meal, Corn, Oats, Tobacco, Candles, Copperas, Saleratus, Indigo, Madder, Spice, Pepper, Ginger, Nutmegs, Cinamon, Epsom Salts, Saltpetre, Hardware, Cutlery, Crockery, and Glassware; and a variety of other goods.

They take this method of thanking the community and their country friends for the very liberal patronage bestowed on them; and intend, by selling goods LOW, to increase their former trade—always keeping in view that a nimble sixpence is worth a slow shilling.

Yellow Building, between the Market House and the Bank of the State, Gillespie Street, Fayetteville, N. C.

March 21, 1853. 78tf

Fall and Winter Stock, 1853.

THE Subscriber calls the attention of his friends and the public to his recent purchases of

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES,

Which is one of the largest assortments that he has ever called the attention of his friends and the public to. He has now in Store nearly every style of

Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes

now in vogue, of all prices to suit the times or the customer however tasteful he may be. He would say to all such as want the worth of their money to call and examine his stock of HATS, CAPS, BOOTS and SHOES, as he is desirous to exchange the same into Cash as soon a possible in order that he may replenish.

J. C. THOMSON.
Market Square.

Sept. 12, 1853. 27tf

Fayetteville Candy Manufactory.

THE subscriber still continues to manufacture a superior article of plain and fancy CANDIES, at the old stand, (No. 6 Green street, 2 doors North of the Market House,) where he would be happy to see his old friends and customers.

CHARLES BANKS.

March 5, 1853. 72tf

Drugs and Medicines, Paints, Oils and Dye-Stuffs, Glass and Putty.

SAMUEL J. HINSDALE

HAS recently purchased in New York, Philadelphia and Boston, a large addition to his stock of Drugs, Medicines, &c. which he is now receiving.

His Medicines were selected by himself, with usual care as to purity and genuineness.

He will furnish Physicians, Country Merchants, and the public with Drugs, Medicines, &c. at as low prices as they can be afforded in the State.

SAML J. HINSDALE.
Market Square.

Sept. 8, 1853. 26-2m

WM. H. McRARY,

Commission Merchant,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Particular attention will be paid to selling and shipping Naval Stores and Produce, and also to the Forwarding of Goods.

Merchants who consign their Goods to him can rely on their being forwarded by first boat after they are discharged from vessel.

REFERENCES.

F. Fries, L. A. Vogler & Co., Salem, N. C.
T. M. Young, Mocksville.
Hunt & Ardleton, Lexington.
John D. Brown, Salisbury.
J. H. & J. Martine, Fayetteville.

June 29, 1853. 62tf

CLINTON FEMALE INSTITUTE.

THIS Institution will commence its second Session on the second Monday in July next. Every branch of female education is taught in the Institute, and the present number of Scholars warrants the belief that no School in our country furnishes greater facilities for imparting knowledge.

The expenses per annum will not exceed $124 for the most advanced literary course, and with the usual number of extras the necessary expenses per year will not exceed $150.

Board per month in the Institute $8; good Board may be had in the private families of the village much cheaper.

Tuition for all English branches, per Session of 21 weeks, primary course $10; all branches in the 1st and 2d Classes $12; Junior and Senior Classes $15.

For particulars the public is referred to our Circulars, which can be had by addressing the Secretary or the Principal.

H. A. BIZZELL, Sec'y
of Board of Trustees.

Clinton, May 26, 1853. 98 tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber intending to remove, will offer for sale on Thursday, the 3d of November at his residence, his stock of Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, Farming Tools, a set of Blacksmith Tools, &c.; and if not previously sold, will offer to the highest bidder the tract of Land on which I now reside, it lies on the Little Pocket Creek, on the Plank Road 28 miles from Fayetteville, containing 320 acres, more or less. The land is of good quality, well watered, about 75 acres under cultivation—nearly all fresh, with a very convenient house with seven rooms and four fire places, and all necessary out houses, two wells of excellent water in the yard, and a good garden convenient. I will also offer my crop of corn, fodder, wheat and oats for sale, and many other articles not mentioned.

SAMUEL PAISLEY.

Moore county, Sept. 15. 97tf 6pd

DENTISTRY.

Dr. F. B. CARR has returned from the North with a largely increased stock of Teeth, Instruments, &c. Having consulted many eminent Dentists, he has perfect confidence in the superiority of Allen's Patent mode of inserting teeth with artificial gums. Full sets inserted *immediately* after the extraction of the teeth, and remodelled after the gums have healed without additional charge. They can be worn without pain, and removed from the mouth by the wearer, and are cleaner and stronger than teeth inserted in any other way, and are *invariably* to give perfect satisfaction. All other operations performed in the most approved manner. Reference to individuals in this place now wearing teeth with the patent improvement.

Wilmington, Oct. 4, 1853. 33 tf

TO COOPERS.

WE would like to employ five or six more good Coopers to make Spirit Casks or Pine Bbls.

G. W. LAWRENCE & CO.

Mary's Garden, Sept. 1, 1853. 25*tf

ATTENTION, CAVALRY.

THE Allordsville Cavalry are ordered to parade in Lumberton, on the first Saturday in November next, at 10 o'clock, armed and equipped according to law. All those having arms are requested to present them for inspection.

JOHN W. ALFORD, Captain.

Lumberton, Sept. 26, 1853. 32 3tm

R. R. R. No. 2.

RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT

Resolves, Renovates, Rebuilds.

IT CURES

Scrofula.	Tumors.	Bleeding of the Lungs.
Syphilis.	Consumption.	St. Vitus Dance.
Sores.	Rickets.	Salt Rheum.
Asthma.	Nodes.	Canker.
Bronchitis.	Fever Sores.	Rash.
Ulcers.	Erysipelas.	Tetters.

The above eighteen complaints R. R. Resolvent will positively cure.

It renovates the system completely. Resolving away from the Solids all impure Poisonous and Diseased Deposits, freeing the Blood and Fluids of Life, from all corrupt humors, restoring Energy, and Vigor, Health and Strength, to every Organ and Member of the body.

LETTERS FROM HIGH AUTHORITY

HON. J. J. MIDDLETON, of WACCAMAW, S. C.—Writes us under date of May 2d, 1853. That Radway's Renovating Resolvent cured one of his negroes, on his Plantation at Beaufort, of a Scrofulous complaint, of many years standing. The poor fellow was a disgusting object of pity, he was a moving mass of sores. The other negroes could not remain in the same place with him. None of the Doctors could do any thing for him. He was entirely cured by Radway's Renovating Resolvent, and is now at work upon the plantation. To the people of S. C. Mr. Middleton is well known, and to the political world, Mr. Middleton is no stranger.

SCROFULA.

MR. W. P. OLIVER, of Drayton, Dooly Co. Ga., under date of May 20, 1853.—Writes, "that a servant girl who was so reduced that no one would give a chrip for her life," she was so covered with sores, that there was not a spot of pure flesh of the size of a silver dollar on her whole body, was entirely cured by Radway's Renovating Resolvent.

NINETEEN YEARS.

MRS. HENDERSON, of Westford, Mass., has been covered with sores for nineteen years, has been cured by R. R. Resolvent.

SALT RHEUM.

The most obstinate cases of Salt Rheum will quickly yield to the RENOVATING RESOLVENT. One gentleman who supposed that this complaint was hereditary in his family, and had been afflicted with Salt Rheum since his birth, was cured by the use of a few bottles of the Renovating Resolvent, and the

POISONOUS RHEUM ENTIRELY ERADICATED FROM HIS SYSTEM.

IT REGENERATES.

Every organ and member of the body, it makes sound, healthy and strong all weak, diseased and unsound parts.

WEAKNESS.

In Male or Female is quickly cured, and the debilitated and emaciated made strong, vigorous and healthy. Impotence and Nocturnal Emissions in men, or diseases of either one or more of the generative organs, is quickly removed, and the body restored to a healthy and sound condition.

LOW SPIRITS—NERVOUSNESS.

In WOMEN, the numerous complaints and ailments which cast such gloom over their spirits, a few doses of the Renovating Resolvent will quickly remove, and the most NERVOUS & GLOOMY and DEPRESSED, feel HEALTHY, STRONG and HAPPY.

Persons wishing this Remedy will please ask for Radway Renovating Resolvent. Its price is one Dollar per bottle. No small bottles, nor is the genuine ever sold for less. Each bottle bears the fac simile signature of

RADWAY & CO.
162 Fulton street New York.

Agents—S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville.
REGAN & CALDWELL, Lumberton, N. C.

1200 Acres of LAND for sale.

THE subscriber offers twelve hundred acres of Land for sale. The land is well adapted to the culture of Corn, Cotton, Wheat, and it also offers great inducements to those disposed to embark in the Lumber and Lumber business, as it is well timbered and a large proportion of it is woodland. It is located on the head of Richmond county, about equidistant from Laurel Hill and Floral College, not more than five miles from either. Farmingdale High School is also near.

I have contracted Alexander McLean, Esq. my agent during my absence, to whom all communications in the matter may be addressed at Gillespie P. O. Floral College. Either Blue who resides near the land will take pleasure in exhibiting them to any one who may be disposed to examine them.

E. C. ELLIS

Oct. 11, 1853.

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE

WISHING to remove to his place in Robeson county, the subscriber offers for sale the tract he now occupies in Moore. It contains 100 acres, more or less, about one mile from Deep River, and 6 miles from Buffalo Creek, near the Plank Road. The land is well adapted to the growth of corn, cotton and small grain, and is well divided between fertile swamp, meadow land, and upland. It is well watered, and contains about 25 acres cleared. A small dwelling house, and other out houses, all in tolerable repair. The land is more of a similar quality adjoining, for sale.

Persons wishing to purchase are requested to call on the subscriber, who will give information.

MAPL EGELL

Carthage, Oct. 12, 1853. 34-3m

Cheraw, Chronicle three times.

STOP THE THIEF.

STOLEN from the subscriber, on the night of the 4th inst., a dark bay MARE, about 5 years old, some Spotted, MARE, about the middle size, tolerable likely, has a small star in her forehead, one of her fore feet rather inclined to stand out. No marks of scars recollected. The above reward of Ten Dollars for her delivery to me, or for the name with sufficient evidence to convict the person who stole her.

ISAAC S. WILLIS.

Bladen county, 24 mile of the M. & F. Mill, on the Rockfish C. C.

Oct. 11, 1853.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscribers offer for sale 1500 acres of Land in Montgomery county, N. C., lying on Little River, within half a mile of Star Depot, where there are two Merchant Mills and Cotton Factory. Said land is to be the terminus of the Carthage and Cheraw Plank Road. The land is well adapted to the growth of Corn, Cotton, Wheat, Oats, &c. A large portion is of the best quality of River low grounds. On the premises there are a good Dwelling House, Cotton Gin, Barn, and all necessary out houses. Any one who may purchase the above named land may also buy at private sale for cash or on a credit of 12 months, a good lot of Horses, Cattle, Hogs and Sheep, &c., together with a large quantity of Corn, Wheat, Oats, Fodder and Hay. A set of Blacksmith Tools and a full supply of Farming Tools. Any one wishing early call or you may lose a bargain.

A. H. RICHARDSON
ELIZER TILLMAN

Swift Island P. O., Oct. 8, 1853. 34-3m

Sale of Lots for Town Taxes.

AGREEABLY to an order passed by the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Cumberland, Sept. Term, 1853, I will expose to sale for cash, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in December next, the following Lots, or so much thereof as will pay the taxes due for the year 1852, together with all incidental charges, viz:

1 Lot, Mason street, listed by Jno. Ray, valued at $250; tax $1 25.

1 Lot, Lower Fayetteville, (Lot 9 of Scott's Division,) valued at $150; tax $1 75.

1 Lot, Rowan street, G. W. Rose, valued at $250; tax $1 25.

1 Lot, Mumford and Robeson street, W. Wright, valued at $750; tax $3 75.

1 do., Mumford and Robeson street, W. Wright, valued at $450; tax $2 25.

Valued last year, sold for Taxes &c.

5 do., Lower Fayetteville, late estate G. T. Barksdale, valued at $500; tax $2 25.

1 do., Robeson street, part in town, D. Carver, valued at $150; tax 75.

1 do., Gillespie street, late Henriette Campbell, valued at $300; tax $1 00.

1 do., Lower Fayetteville, late C. Bisher to Ex. House, valued at $300; tax $2 00.

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